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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The House Tariff Bill Tabled in the Senate.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill Under Consideration in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

SENATE.

Credentials of Senator-elect Christiancy.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the credentials of J. P. Christiancy, Senator-elect from Michigan. Read and placed on file.

The House Force Bill.

The Clerk of the House appeared at 12:20, with the bill to provide against the invasion of States to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of elections, known as the Force bill, and announced its passage by the House.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked that the bill be read the first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, objected to its reference. After the expiration of the morning hour, under the twenty-fourth rule, the Vice President overruled the objection, and the bill was referred.

Mr. BAYARD appealed from the decision of the Chair, but subsequently withdrew his appeal.

The bill was then read by its title. Messrs. BAYARD, THURMAN and others objected to the second reading to-day, and it remains on the Vice President's table till to-morrow.

Several bills reported by the Committee on Commerce were passed during the morning hour, among them the Senate bill to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service; the Senate bill to authorize the construction of a pontoon wagon bridge across the Mississippi river at or near the city of Dubuque, Iowa; the Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near Grand Chain; the House bill for the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river; and the House bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Tax and Tariff.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the Tax and Tariff bill.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the bill. During his speech he said he did not believe an advance in the tax on whisky would yield any more revenue to the Government, but would give a bounty to holders of whisky. The very moment this bill passed the distillation of whisky would be stopped until the price of it reached $1.15 per gallon. He favored granting authority to the President and Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work on public buildings or the expenditure of any appropriation, when in their judgment the public interest required it. Any increase of the tobacco tax would be treating dealers badly, as remonstrances were before the Senate against such an increase, and should be heeded. Congress had fixed this tax two years ago, and should not interfere with it again now. He opposed the internal revenue system, and had hoped Congress at the present session would wipe out the whole system of stamp tax, &c., leaving only the tax on whisky and tobacco. He favored the tax on tea and coffee, and said if that tax had not been taken off we would have had no trouble now with our finances.

Messrs. SCOTT and FREELINGHUYSEN favored the bill.

Conferences.

Mr. SARGENT, from the committee of conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and asked for a new conference, which was granted.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the bill to regulate the removal of causes from State Courts to the Circuit Court of the United States, and a committee on conference was ordered.

The Tariff Bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON submitted an amendment to the Tariff bill, so as to provide that the increase of the tax on tobacco shall only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of this act.

Mr. BOOT opposed the bill, and said the object of it was to raise money for the sinking fund. If the current receipts were properly expended there would be no deficiency at the end of the fiscal year.

The amendment of Mr. Johnson, providing that the increased tobacco tax should only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of this act was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 26.

Mr. SARGENT submitted an amendment to strike out the first and second sections, providing for the levying and collection of a tax of ten cents per pound on all kinds of coffee and two cents per pound on all kinds of tea.

Mr. JONES moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—ayes 30, nays 29.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Louisiana Affairs.

This morning, in accordance with the agreement on Saturday night, the reading of the journal was dispensed with. After the passage, by unanimous consent, of two bills—one providing for the filling of vacancies in the Pay Department, and the other authorizing the appointment of three additional gaugers for Philadelphia—Mr. HOAR moved to suspend the rules and to take up and agree to the resolution of the Louisiana Select Committee recognizing Kellogg, and recommending the House to take measures to reseat the members of the Legislature.

The House refused to suspend the rules. Ayes 124, noes 85.

Mr. HOAR then moved to suspend the rules so as to divide the resolutions and take a separate vote on each. Carried—ayes 172, noes 85.

The resolution in regard to reseating the members of the Legislature was then agreed to without division.

Mr. BLAINE then moved the adoption of the resolution sustaining the Kellogg Government. Carried—ayes 163, noes 89.

Messrs. Pierce (Mass.), Sener and Smith (Va.) were the only Republicans voting No.

The Deficiency Bill.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill, appropriating $1,800,000.

Army Appropriation.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and were sent to a Conference Committee.

Military Academy.

The conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

Indian Appropriation.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were presented and acted on. The amendments, eighty-six in number, were voted on one by one.

The first of them on which any question was raised was the sixty-second, appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the Indian Peace Commissioners, serving without compensation. After debate, it was concurred in—yeas 144, nays 75.

The recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations on all other amendments were agreed to, and the bill was then sent to the Conference Committee.

Legislative Appropriation.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the conference committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, the point of disagreement being on the item as to the pay of certain clerks of the House.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the House recede from its action in the matter and concur with the Senate.

Mr. RANDALL insisted on the propriety of the House having control of its own immediate affairs, and said that the proposition of the Senate was to cut down in the pay of officers of the House below that of corresponding officers of the Senate.

After discussion Mr. Holman's motion was rejected, and a new conference committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Parker (Mo.), Fort and Randall.

Sundry Civil Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hoskins in the chair) and resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Butler (Mass.), appropriating $5,000 for the expenses of the suit for the recovery of Rancho Panoche Grande, in California, the McGarahan claim against the New Idria Mining Company.

Mr. GARFIELD renewed the point of order against the amendment, but the point was overruled.

A sharp debate followed, and at its close the question was put on the adoption of the amendment, and tellers being ordered, reported 100 in the affirmative and 56 in the negative; so the amendment was adopted.

The committee rose without making further progress on the bill, and then, after the delivery of eulogies on the late Senator Buckingham by Messrs. Shanewether, Kelley, Hawley (Conn.), Wilson (Iowa) and Potter, the House took a recess till 7:30, to go on then with the appropriation bills.

EVENING SESSION.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hoskins in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. A discussion took place on the item for the support in the insane asylum of the District of Columbia, of the insane of the army and navy who have become insane from causes arising during their service within three years after leaving the service.

A motion was made to amend the paragraph so as to admit all persons who have become insane since their entry into the service. Agreed to.

On a motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, an item of $8,500 was inserted for the relief of the suffering poor of the District of Columbia.

Quite a long and noisy discussion took place over an item appropriating $75,000 for the conversion and rifling of heavy guns, and allowing the expenditure for the same purpose of another $100,000 out of former appropriations. The last portion of the paragraph was eventually struck out.

The item of $385,000 for the expenses of the Signal Service being under discussion, and Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, having moved to increase by adding $30,000 for the extension of the service to the Atlantic coast south of Cape Hatteras, Mr. GARFIELD warned the friends of the service of the danger of making it so costly that there will be a reaction against it.

Mr. Waddell's amendment was adopted.

Mr. HUNTON moved to add to the signal service a system for observation in regard to public health, and said that General Myer, the head of the bureau, was in favor of it. Rejected.

HARRISBURG.

The Resolution to Investigate the State Treasury Passed by the House.

A Large Number of Bills on First Reading.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 1, 1875.

SENATE.

Bills on First Reading.

An act for the protection of fish in the State.

An act to prohibit market stands on public highways of cities of the first class within five squares of any incorporated market house.

An act relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling houses belonging to owners or operators of coal mines.

An act providing for the making and repairing of public roads in the different townships of the Commonwealth.

An act to secure a stricter accountability of certain public officers in the counties in the Commonwealth.

An act authorizing County Commissioners to select newspapers for official county advertising.

A further supplementary act regulating elections in this Commonwealth.

An act to empower water companies, gas companies and bridge companies to merge their corporate rights and franchises into other incorporated companies.

An act to fix the standard weight of bark used for tanning purposes.

An act to provide for the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors and destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State.

An act to consolidate and amend the act authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to procure volumes of the proprietary family of Pennsylvania, held by the Historical Society, for publication as part of the colonial records.

A supplementary act to provide for the incorporation of certain corporations, and relative to the bonus to be paid by corporations upon a renewal of their charters.

An act relating to judgments and decrees by a divided court.

An act authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to prescribe by rules Court cases in which attachs of the defence may be required, and the time and manner in which judgments shall be taken for the want of affidavits of defence

An act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandise, baggage, and other property unclaimed or perishable, upon which they have liens.

A supplementary act extending the act of May 16th, 1874, to passenger railway companies, validating all acts done or proceedings had by any passenger railway company under such act and supplement.

An act fixing the time for the organization of municipal governments and the inauguration of Mayors for all cities of the Commonwealth.

An act repealing an act to regulate the election of school directors in sub-districts in Pittsburgh.

A supplementary act relating to liens of mechanics and others upon buildings.

An act to authorize shareholders in incorporated bridge companies to cast one vote for each share of stock at all elections held by such companies.

An act to prevent monthly return days in Courts of the Commonwealth.

An act to prevent fraud or fraudulent practices upon or by hotel keepers or boarding house keepers.

HOUSE.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. CHRISTY—An act relating to the ventilation of bituminous coal mines.

Also a petition of citizens of Pittsburgh asking for the repeal of the act of March 28th, 1867, relating to foreign insurance companies as imposes a tax of three per centum upon premiums.

An act asking the establishment of a State Board of Health.

An act for the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep.

The State Treasury.

Mr. REIGHARD again called up the Smith (Berks) resolution to investigate the State Treasury.

An amendment offered to commit the investigation to the Auditor General was voted down.

Dilitary motions were made, and motions to adjourn were voted down. The previous question was called, on which less than a quorum of the House voted, many members refusing to vote. A call was then ordered and the Sergeant-at-Arms requested to close the doors.

The resolution to investigate the State Treasury passed finally—yeas 85, nays 66.

Salaries of County Officers.

Mr. GRAHAM read in place an act fixing the salaries of county officers of Philadelphia, Luzerne and Allegheny, doing away with all fees.

Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

A Libel Case Under the Poland "Press Gag" Law.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—A. C. Buell, arrested some days ago in accordance with instructions from Washington for publishing in the Detroit *Free Press* last winter an alleged libel on Senator Chandler, of Michigan, was before United States Commissioner Enos Clark to-day, and by him remanded into the custody of the United States Marshal, Newcomb, to be transferred by him to the District of Columbia. James A. Broadhead, counsel for the defendant, applied this afternoon to Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, returnable in three days, when the case will be argued in accordance with the stipulations agreed upon by the counsel, as follows: First, the jurisdiction of the Courts of the District of Columbia over the offense charged in the indictment; second, the sufficiency of the indictment to charge the offense of libel when in the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia; third, the applicability of the thirty-third section of the judiciary act of cases arising in the District of Columbia, and more especially the applicability of said thirty-third section in the case, including also the question of the right of said County Commissioner to issue a warrant heretofore issued in this case, and his right to order the removal of the defendant to the District of Columbia for trial.

LOUISIANA.

The Committee of Seventy Opposed to the Wheeler Compromise.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—At a special meeting of the Committee of Seventy, this evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Committee of Seventy the members of the legislative caucus who have voted to accept the Wheeler proposition do not reflect the views and wishes of a vast majority of the Democratic-Conservative people of the State.

Resolved, That this Committee deem the Wheeler compromise treacherous and impolitic, utterly subversive of the rights and principles for which we have been so long contending.

Resolved, That we adjure those members of the United States Senate, who are friendly to the cause of Louisiana, to oppose by all means in their power the passage of the joint resolution recognizing the Kellogg government.

Resolved, That we announce on behalf of the Democratic-Conservative people of Louisiana our unalterable resolution to continue to oppose the Kellogg Government and to prosecute the Louisiana cause before Congress and the people of the United States regardless of the action of those members of the Conservative caucus who have voted to accept the Wheeler compromise.

The Duane Street Calamity.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1875.

Solemn requiem mass was celebrated this morning at St. Peter's Church for the repose of the souls of the persons who lost their lives by the Duane street calamity on Thursday night. The church was crowded. The Coroner began his inquiry to-day.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Completion of the New Senate.

Public Debt Statement.

Reduction During February $6,680,183.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

The New Senate.

There have been several erroneous classifications of the new Senate, founded upon imperfect knowledge of the present political status of certain new Senators, and a failure to remember that "Liberal" Senators have all been retired. A letter has been received here from Angus Cameron, the new Senator from Wisconsin, in which he says: "I am and always have been a Republican and have no desire now to change my principles. In accepting the nomination, I did not sacrifice my political standing in the least." Hon. H. J. Tilden, of San Francisco, informs your correspondent that Newton Booth, the new California Senator, has always been a Republican, but that he now affiliates with the "Independents" in that State. The State Committee of that organization held a meeting a few days since, attended by Gov. Booth, in which they resolved to nominate a full ticket next fall. Senator Booth then may be considered as entirely independent of either party in the Senate. The political status of all the other Senators is well known. Of the seventy-three Senators now entitled to seats,

Forty-Four

are straight Republicans, twenty-seven regular Democrats, while Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, may be regarded as an independent Democrat, and Senator Booth an independent Republican, though in matters relating to the integrity of the Union, they will both certainly vote with the straight Republicans. But without counting them, the Republicans will have the fair working majority of seventeen (17), which the admission of Senator Pinchback will bring up to eighteen (18).

The "Liberal" element has been entirely eliminated by the defeat of Senators Fenton, Tipton, Sprague and Schurz, and the return of Senator Hamilton, of Texas, to the regular Republican ranks.

The exact position to be taken by Andrew Johnson is a subject of some speculation. He represents the Union element of Tennessee, while his colleague, Mr. Cooper, was elected as a Democrat in opposition to him. Senator Johnson will, of course, control the Senatorial patronage of his state, and having no great amount of good will towards the Democracy, is not likely to help the party overmuch. Taken all together, the new Senate may be pronounced quite satisfactory. To be sure the Republican majority is somewhat smaller than the nominal majority in the present Senate, but the party lines will be drawn tighter, and the disturbing and impracticable "liberal" element will be out of the way, so that measures to promote the best interests of the whole country may be carried through more easily than heretofore.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

The Public Debt.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending February 28:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,151,992,500
Five per cent. bonds	272,137,750
Total coin bonds	$1,724,130,250
Lawful money debt	$ 14,078,000
Matured debt	2,779,670
Legal tenders	382,072,147
Certificates of deposit	45,885,000
Fractional currency	15,904,983
Coin certificates	22,269,400
Total without interest	$ 483,101,511
Total debt	$2,207,231,761
Total interest	20,420,738
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 75,766,803
Currency	10,319,097
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	45,885,000
Total in Treasury	$ 131,890,181
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,137,318,980
Decrease of debt during February	6,680,183

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235 12
Interest paid by United States	26,564,102 34
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c.	5,724,214 29
Balance of interest paid by United States	20,539,888 05

Another Arctic Expedition.

It is proposed to provide a small sum in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for an Arctic expedition. The Secretary of the Navy favors it, also a number of Senators and members of the Navy Department. It will be authorized in the bill to provide and fit a proper ship, and to man it with officers and men already under pay and waiting sea duty. The extra expense will not be more than $50,000, but it is proposed to make action by the Government contingent on private subscriptions to the amount of $25,000. The President of the Geographical Society says it will heartily cooperate in any expedition, whether undertaken by the Government or private enterprise.

The Deficiency Bill

reported to-day appropriates $1,760,000. Of this sum $3,771 are to defray the expenses of Speaker Blaine in relating the false imprisonment suit of James B. Stewart, a witness in the Credit Mobilier case. $450,000 are conditionally appropriated for the payment of Postoffice clerks, and $400,000 for the adjustment of salaries of Postmasters under the act of 1874. The remainder of the appropriation is divided among many other objects.

Coupon Bonds Called In.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day called in $1,000,000 coupon bonds of the issues of 1862, upon which interest will cease June 1, 1875. The bonds are embraced within the numbers following: fifty dollar bonds, from No. 8,351 to 10,000; one hundred dollar bonds, from 23,101 to 27,500; five hundred dollar bonds, from No. 4,101 to 4,500; one thousand dollar bonds, from No. 32,701 to 39,000.

THE STORM.

Railway Travel Nearly Suspended in Michigan.

DETROIT, March 1.—The most severe snow storm this winter commenced last night, accompanied by a heavy east wind. The snow, which continued falling during the night, changed to fine sleet this morning, and continued during the day, with no prospect of abatement. The storm has extended over the whole lower portion of the State to such an extent as to almost and on some railroads entirely, to prevent the running of trains. The mail and day express on the Michigan Central arrived here three hours late. All other trains have been abandoned with the exception of an express each way to-night, which will make an attempt to get through. The Detroit & Milwaukee road had been unable to get any trains over its road to-day. The Grand River Valley between Jackson and Grand Rapids are blocked by snow, only one train, which left Grand Rapids on that road this morning, and was compelled to return, being unable to get through the snowdrift. Trains on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, between this city and East Saginaw, are making poor progress, with but little chance of getting through to-night. No trains arrived at East Saginaw over that road to-day. Trains on the Northern division of that road, between East Saginaw and Ludington, are running on time, the storm not having extended north of the latter place. There has been no snow at Real City or Livingston to-day. Trains on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore, between Kalamazoo and Muskegon, are entirely suspended. Trains on the Grand Trunk between this city and Port Huron are from four to five hours late, with a prospect of trains to-night not fallen to a depth of over eighty inches, of about six inches, has impeded railroad travel throughout the State.

FROM EUROPE.

SPAIN.

The Gustav Affair.

MADRID, March 1.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs having, without consulting his colleagues in the Ministry, sent a circular note to the powers contesting the justice of some of the demands of Germany, in regard to the Gustav affair, and having also taken other steps upon his own responsibility, the Cabinet Council has taken these acts into consideration.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet Troubles.

PARIS, March 1.—M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, will endeavor to form a new Ministry.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

The Opening Address for the Defense Concluded.

Henry C. Bowen Interviewed by a Reporter.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1875.

The Brooklyn City Court room was filled again this morning. Judge Nielson was early in his place, and was looking fresh and full of spirits, chatting familiarly with those in his immediate neighborhood. Tilton sat behind his chief counsel, ex-Judge Beach. The defendant and his wife occupied their usual seats, and with them were seated Col. Beecher's wife and Professor Raymond. Mrs. Tilton and her friends were absent.

Shortly after the opening of the Court, General Tracy continued his address. He had shown them, he said, that after the Woodhull publication, Mr. Beecher, by the advice of his mutual friend, Francis D. Moulton, had accepted the policy of silence. In 1870 Tilton's difficulties with Bowen arose, and were augmented, so Tilton says, by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher. On December 26 the charges against Beecher were made, and it was then determined to suppress them. Bowen promised to support Tilton in his charges against Beecher, and got him to take the letter to him, but Bowen, after this, became Tilton's enemy. Two days after this Tilton found himself deserted by Bowen, and had made himself inimical to Beecher. The next day Moulton comes and carries away all the letters, not as an emblem of war, but one of peace. The only criticism to be passed on defendant was that, having accepted

The Policy of Silence.

he endeavored faithfully to carry it out. Tilton himself was then covered all over with stories of scandal, those raised by Bessie Turner, and by his wife threatening to leave him for his infidelities and cruelties to her. These stories must be suppressed at any cost. Bessie Turner was compelled to sign a retraction of her stories, in order to stop the stories, and she was sent away to prevent her tattling, and so her stories were suppressed, and she was led to believe that the stories must be denied. Tilton was the manager of conducting the affair was to make the statements and publish them, while Moulton's way was to preserve silence and allow other parties to make the statements. With Beecher,

Silence Was Safety,

but with Moulton and Tilton it was only policy, and they took these means to keep the scandal alive. The failure of the *Golden Age* had blasted the hopes of Tilton, and he was compelled to look for other avenues of success. The money drawn from Bowen in April, 1872, was all expended on his paper; he would show that the friends of Tilton applied in December, 1872, for the exact position to be taken by Andrew Johnson is a subject of some speculation. He represents the Union element of Tennessee, while his colleague, Mr. Cooper, was elected as a Democrat in opposition to him. Senator Johnson will, of course, control the Senatorial patronage of his state, and having no great amount of good will towards the Democracy, is not likely to help the party overmuch. Taken all together, the new Senate may be pronounced quite satisfactory. To be sure the Republican majority is somewhat smaller than the nominal majority in the present Senate, but the party lines will be drawn tighter, and the disturbing and impracticable "liberal" element will be out of the way, so that measures to promote the best interests of the whole country may be carried through more easily than heretofore.

Tilton was ready to give it away, and was absolutely begging for some person to take it.

Of all these interviews between his friends and those of Beecher with regard to newspaper enterprise Tilton was informed. Counsel would show them that Tilton knew of the negotiations going on with Beecher and counteranced them, and also that the Bacon letter was then in preparation. This

Secret Scheme to Obtain Money

was denounced by Beecher's friends as a blackmailing operation, and they advised that not a cent should be given. Tilton's friends then said: "We will publish the Bacon letter." The money was not paid and consequently the Bacon letter was published. The publication of the tripartite agreement, which was an accident, was to be charged to Beecher. On May 1st Beecher was summoned to an interview in the Remsen street house. Tilton was present, and the interview was threatened. Beecher had stood their threats and charges for four long years, and now Beecher, who was put in the position by the indiscreet conduct of a friend, defied them, and when they used their threats, he told them to

Let the Storm Come.

On the following Saturday he went there and told them that he welcomed a conflict, but would not drag his church into it, as it would resign. When a letter of resignation was shown Moulton it nearly took his breath away, and he told Tilton they were both amazed at the temerity of a man whom they had expected to lead around for some time. On June 1st he indited that letter, when he expected to preach his last sermon. This letter told Moulton that if he published the letter (Beecher's) he would be forced to publish a statement that would stand the test of Judgment Day. When Beecher wrote that letter, containing an inference that he thought he was going to preach his last sermon in Plymouth Church, Moulton sent a letter in reply, telling Beecher not to be afraid, that if the whole story were published to-morrow he (Beecher) could stand; and yet Moulton, when on the witness stand, refused to produce the letter for three years previous, when Beecher was confessing his crime. When they heard the defendant's story and took it in connection with this letter of Moulton's, they would reject the testimony given by Moulton.

The counsel had taken the precaution of counting the number of times, on the cross-examination of Moulton, when he said: "I don't know" when asked about any specific thing which he did not want to make a reply, and he had said those, or words similar, exactly three hundred and five times, and yet Moulton had

Not a Defective Memory.

He could tell what was the subject of Mrs. Woodhull's address in the Steinway Hall meeting on cross-examination, and he was able to repeat the words of Mr. Tilton introduced her with as much exactness as they were published in a short-hand report which appeared of the proceedings on that occasion in the *World*.

A recess was here taken.

After the recess counsel referred to the testimony of Mrs. Moulton relative to a long interview with Beecher at her house, he ton, and the circumstances under which it was had, are such as to make it certain that it never took place on June 2, 1873, or these the interposition of Divine Providence is most singularly manifested, for on that day Beecher was in Boston, and then detained at his own house in consultation with a gentleman well known to you all, and at the very time at which, according to Elder Moulton, she was sucking him up on a sofa and encouraging him to confess, he was seated by the side of his own wife, speeding his way to Peekskill. This we shall prove to you so conclusively that I feel with confidence to predict that you will see Mrs. Moulton again on this witness stand, testifying here that her June 2 was Monday, May 31; that by Monday she means Saturday, and by four hours she meant half an hour; that there was no sofa and no afghan; that nine o'clock in the morning was seven o'clock in the evening, and that Beecher's card in the *Eagle* was not spoken of nor thought of.

Mr. Tracy still further reviewed the evidence of Mrs. Moulton and others, and said there was no person so much exposed to a charge of this kind as a clergyman, one against whom it was so easy to level arrows and darts of

Malice and Hatred.

It was such a charge that was brought against John Wesley, who, more than any other man, resembled the Apostle Paul. In the discharge of my duty, said counsel, I have laid before you as much of our case as is in my power. What was the use of a noble life if it was not proof against attacks and charges like these? Good friends and neighbors have stood around the pastor in this trial, because they have known him for years, and many of them have

Looked Into His Blue Eyes

for at least thirty years, and found them truthful. You will interpose like a rock between this man and his scandal. You will tell the American people that when charges of malice or slander attack a person it will meet with rigid investigation at the hands of an American jury. This man, who has guided hundreds in their course, and is looked up to and revered by thousands, is dragged into a court of justice to answer to a charge of adultery. This man will live and be perpetuated in each man's memory when the remembrances of his prosecutors will have passed into oblivion. Perhaps when years have passed away your children or your children's children will come to look at the seats of the jury where was returned the name of Henry Ward Beecher to the world without a stain, and centuries will roll away before this trial will be forgotten.

Here Mr. Tracy concluded his opening for the defense, and the Court adjourned.

Mr. Bowen Interviewed.

Henry C. Bowen said to a reporter last evening that he had not sought notoriety in the Tilton-Beecher case, and sustained only the same relation to it as any other private citizen; nothing more. It was not his quarrel, and he was not in any way a party to the suit. While amenable to criticism for his action and conduct in the daily affairs of life, he had not identified himself with this trial, and had not taken any part in its proceedings, and therefore he had believed it his duty to rebuke General Tracy for his uncalled-for and unjust criticism in his opening. If either party should call him, he would obey the order of the Court, but otherwise it was far from his wishes to have anything to do with the trial.

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO

COLUMBUS, March 1.—In the House a resolution was presented for the amendment of the State Constitution, providing that elections for State and county officers, and members of the General Assembly, shall be held biennially, and the terms of county officers shall be continued to this provision; also, that members of the General Assembly elected next October shall hold office for but one year, the first election under this amendment to be held November 2, 1876. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, slowly rising barometer, northwest winds, colder and clearing weather.

A Flood in the South—Railroads in the Tennessee Valley Damaged.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The *Commercial's* Bridgeport (Ala.) special says the greatest flood that has visited that region since Noah's, with one exception, is now sweeping down the Tennessee valley. All the low ground about Chattanooga is submerged. There is great loss of property. Every railroad leading into the city is badly washed and whole sections submerged. The Nashville Tennessee road is cut in twenty places. The Atlanta road has lost many bridges. The Memphis & Charleston Railroad is under water for miles, and has lost heavily in bridges. The Nashville road is also a great sufferer. The great bridge across the Tennessee river at Bridgeport is in danger, but as it is heavily weighted down with loaded cars it is supposed that it may be saved. The river is still rising slowly. The destruction in fences, stock and houses for three hundred miles up and down the river is great—the greatest ever known, with the possible exception of the flood eight years ago.

STATE BREVITIES.

THE track of the Ebensburg Branch Railroad has at length been discovered, and the train is now running as usual.

WEST CHESTER is boasting of blue birds already. Are the little "harbingers of spring" clad in overcoats and rubbers?

JOHN GOSS, a well-to-do farmer, residing three miles west of Tyrone, hung himself in his barn, Thursday of last week. Religious affairs had been troubling him for some time past. He leaves a wife and five children.

DAVID D. GRANT has been appointed postmaster at Franklin, vice R. J. Canan, resigned. Mr. Canan, who has performed the duties of his office with fidelity and merit, was obliged to resign his position on account of ill-health.

A JEWELER firm at Lancaster, has just come into possession of a silver medal presented by President Madison to the chief of a Western Indian tribe. On one side of the likeness of Mr. Madison, and on the other of a United States officer clasping the hand of an Indian, with the motto "Peace and friendship."

WE learn from the *Bedford Inquirer* that Mr. Lewis Zimmerman, a young man in charge of a school near Martinsburg, Blair county, died very suddenly the other evening from the effects of eating a frozen apple. He ate the apple immediately after dinner, and shortly after supper was attacked with severe pains and expired in fifteen minutes, before medical aid could be summoned.

JOANNA S. HURD, sister of Seth T. Hurd, editor of the Brownsville *Clipper*, died at her home in New Durham, N. H., Friday night, the 22d of January last, aged eighty-two years. She had in the course of the last twenty-five years, read the Bible through, chapter by chapter, in their regular order, twenty-four times, and her retentive faculties were such, that she had the sacred volume so perfectly "by heart" that a person could not read a verse in any part of it, but she could instantly repeat the next from memory.—*Uniontown Standard.*

A CURIOUS suit will come up in the May session of the County Court at Milford. It involves a twenty-year-old affair, and grew out of an election bet. During the Buchanan-Fremont Presidential campaign, Major Colvin L. Seymour bet with Abraham Brodhead several hundred dollars that Fremont would be elected. Title deeds to both pieces of property were placed in the hands of Daniel Van Auken, District Attorney of the county. Of course Seymour lost. The property has now risen in value tremendously. Several famous stone quarries have been in operation there, and Mr. Seymour repents his bet. He brings suit against Westfall, on the ground that the whole transaction was illegal. Betting debts being usually classed by civilized nations among "debts of honor," the attempt to evade one nearly twenty years after its payment should characterize Mr. Seymour's suit as an action of dishonor.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Stoystown, Somerset County says: The rapid melting of the snow within the past two days has swollen every stream to the fullest into a dashing torrent. The ice has broken up on the upper Stony Creek and Beaver Dam, and formed an immense gorge above the dam of the Pine Mills, the junction of the two creeks on which the ice remains intact. The scene at the gorge is one of the most terrible grandeur. The whole neck of land between the two creeks covered with floating ice trees, lumber, rails, etc., thrown up pile upon pile in the wildest confusion. The bridge over Beaver Dam, on the road leading to Trostle's Mills, has raised from its foundation and is resting on the mass of ice, creaking and groaning like a thing of life. It will almost certainly go down with the gorge when the ice breaks up below. The loss to the farmers all along the streams will be very heavy.

Feeding Hay from the Stack.

Feeding hay direct from the stack always appeared wasteful and inconvenient. While at work with plenty of capital one is apt to forget the easy shifts of less formal farming. In actual practice I find fodder in good rain hay from the stack quite frugal and handy. Some sort of a cloth or bit of old sail is useful to cover the top of the stack in part. But you'll find that pressed hay wets down in stormy weather very little. Hay is sometimes the better for being moistened daily as it is fed. The weather has been favorable, so far, for dainty tops at farming to begin foddering at the stack. We have had a spread of snow upon the barnyards every day or two, giving a clean table cloth—so to speak—for cattle to gather scatterings from. Having plenty of hay and warm sheds close at hand to feed in and cover the waste, capital for nice large barns may be waited for in patience. With stock and its finer produce so low, manure and its possible yield so high, and land that cries to heaven for more dung, the most frugal farmer will not care a straw whether his cattle eat the coarser parts of the fodder or trample it under foot.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Delos Champlin, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, holds one-tenth of ticket 19,075, the number which drew the second prize, $38,000, in the Louisville lottery.

—Governor Davis, of Minnesota, has appointed H. R. Brill to be Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at St. Paul, in place of Judge Hill, who died on Thursday on the cars on his way home.

—A dispatch from Aden announces that the missing boat's crew of eighteen persons from the steamer Hong Kong, which foundered in the Indian ocean, have arrived there. Six more lives are known to have been lost by the disaster.

—On last Saturday night, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Detective Wm. A. Pinkerton succeeded in arresting Ed. Johnston, *alias* Proctor, *alias* Parker, the leader of the party who robbed Brady, the Southern Express Messenger, in Memphis, four weeks since.

—The train that arrived at Omaha on Sunday over the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, when within five miles of Dunlap, Iowa, ran over some obstruction half buried in the snow on the track. On arriving at Dunlap a man's leg was found hanging to one of the cars underneath. He must have been frozen to death on the track, as there were no traces of blood on the cars.

—A Ft. Wayne dispatch says a sleet storm prevailed there all Sunday night and Monday, detaining railroad trains considerably. Reports from above Ft. Wayne give accounts of a heavy snow, averaging two feet in depth. The Grand River Valley and Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw roads have been unable to start trains. The Ft. Wayne & Jackson road have with difficulty got mail trains over the road, making no attempt to run others. Their express trains each way last night were abandoned, and unless the storm ceases, they will probably get nothing through to-day.

ANOTHER Alaska article of export, viz: Mummies! A schooner of the Alaskan Commercial Company lately arrived at San Francisco, bringing an assorted cargo, including also the well preserved bodies of an old chief, his wife, and his children—three dried heads in all. His House, while in the flesh, bore the resounding name of Karkhayaulouchack. All the remains were wrapped in sea-grass mattings, skins and furs, bound together royally with the sinews of sea-lions. We do not know the exact commercial value of mummies; but Mr. Barnum, we suppose, could tell us what he would give for Mr. and Mrs. Karkhayaulouchack and the nine little Karkhayaulouchackses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—THE BOARD FOR THE erection of City Hall intend to apply to the Legislature at the present session for a further supplement to an Act entitled An Act "Creating a Board for the Erection of City Hall, in the City of Pittsburgh," approved the first day of March, 1867.

The objects of said supplemental act are:

First, to provide for the settlement of a final account of the proceedings of said Board, its dissolution and the discharge of the members.

Second, To devolve the duties imposed upon said Board upon the Selectand Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

And Third, To ratify and confirm the Acts of said Board so far as the same have been done and performed in good faith.

JARED M. BRUSH,
President of the Board of Commission.
HENRY W. OLIVER, Jr., Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1875. fe2:7

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., 26 Exchange Place, cor. William street,
NEW YORK, January 26, 1875.

☞ THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Trustees of the Sinking Fund of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said Mortgage, they have drawn for the first coupon number twelve of said Bonds, viz.: No. 10, 74, 108, 125, 315, 397, 406, 422, 474, 494, 523 and 567, and on presentation and delivery to them of said twelve Bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that the interest on all of

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. F. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

THE famine in Asia Minor is causing intense and general suffering, and relief is needed to save thousands from perishing.

IN THE course of eight weeks of legislation, the Democratic House at Harrisburg has managed to get through with six bills.

TRACY is not a good reader, either, but what he reads seems to be as soothing to his opponents as a particularly strong fly-blister.

THE Standing Committee has sustained the election of Dr. De Koven to the Bishopric of Illinois. The outlook now is that the election will be confirmed by the House of Bishops, and the whole matter settled.

THE Spanish Government announces that the campaign against the Carlists will be brought to a close this season. We have heard something like that heretofore. It is like some of the "farewell tours" of Charlotte Cushman.

THE Dominion Parliament is considering a bill which imposes a fine of $2,000 upon any railroad company that employs a man who is found intoxicated when on duty. The principle has been tried on the Grand Trunk Railway, and has been found to work admirably.

IS IT NOT a legitimate question whether an election certificate, without date as to time when office is to be taken, is not a joke? We really fear that the document given the would-be-Mayor of the city is such a one as might have been handed Mr. McKee, had he been elected.

THE Public Debt has been reduced $6,680,183 during the month of February, as will be seen by the statement from the Secretary of the Treasury published elsewhere. The Democratic and "Independent" press must look elsewhere for a subject at which to snarl at the President and the Republican party.

IT IS the ardent desire of every great Englishman that, when his spirit takes its flight, the walls of Westminster Abbey may enclose his body with the tender and solemn gloom. The latest addition to the remains of the good and great—poets, orators, statesmen, scientists, dramatists and philanthropists, is the body of Sir Charles Loyell.

THE Civil Rights bill, the enactment of which we have steadily favored, has been signed by the President, and is now a law of the land. Now that the measures that were expected to prolong the session are out of the way, we judge Congress will give close attention to the appropriation bills, and pass them. This done, and there will be no occasion for an extra session.

THE Democratic Legislature of Alabama has been engaged in an interesting question, which they have partially solved. They give the 94,000 Republican voters of the State one Congressman, and the 107,000 Democratic voters seven Congressmen! They are now trying to demonstrate that they know nothing of the art of "gerrymandering," but thus far they have not met with much success.

MR. PATRICK O'HAIR, of the Illinois Legislature, desires the passage of a bill imposing a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $100 on any person who shall invite another to drink any intoxicating liquors. Mr. O'Hair believes in striking at the root of evil, and the law would be an excellent one if public sentiment could be tuned up to make its enforcement practicable, which we very much doubt.

SIX years ago last October, the rebellion now existing in Cuba, broke out. In that time eight Captain Generals have wrestled with it. The eighth, Concha, now retires and is succeeded by the brutal and bloody Valmaseda; the murderer of school boys; the author of the most infamous edict of rapine and murder issued in modern times; the choice of the boy King Alfonso, who by this selection, shows his nature and what he means by pacification.

THE passage of the Force bill by the House, in the form in which it comes, will prove an agreeable surprise to the quiet-loving portion of the people. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is confined to four Southern States that have been most turbulent, and to a period of two years of time. It simply means that Congress intends that order shall be observed, and that it is willing to entrust the President with the power to enforce it. It is really a Peace bill, and will lead to a prompt suspension of the turbulence and trouble at the South. This, too, is precisely why the Democracy opposed it. To keep the South in a disorganized, turbulent and warlike condition is part of the deliberate policy of the Democratic party. Their hopes in the next Presidential election depend upon it,—and these are blasted by the enactment of a bill, wise, just, and restricted in its scope, but which will effectually stop the abuses that have reigned at the South since the Ku-Klux laws expired by limitation.

THE recent disaster at the St. Andrews' Roman Catholic church, New York, has called public attention to church architecture again, and especially to the matter of doors. It seems to be a failing with architects to violate the law on this point, and an investigation in New York has developed the fact that the majority of the churches have doors that open inward instead of outward,—a clear violation of a very sensible law. We judge that a similar examination of the churches of Pittsburgh would show a similar state of affairs, for we believe it is the rule, rather than the exception, to have the doors open inward. This should not be allowed; not only should all new public edifices be required to have doors opening outward, but a change should be made in those already constructed so as to make them conform to the law. People take no heed of the danger of a violation of this law until some trouble occurs, and then they are worked up. It is true the mere fact of the doors of a public hall or church opening outward will not prevent a panic, or always save the people from its consequences, but there is a greater confidence and less likelihood of a wild rush, when the assemblage knows the means of egress are such that there can be no blockade. The law is a good one and it ought to be rigidly enforced.

THE Chicago *Tribune* explains a brief dispatch, recently published, announcing that J. W. Thorne, a member of the North Carolina Legislature, had been expelled for expressing his non-belief in "the existence of a God." it seems that Mr. Thorne was expelled not because he did not believe in God, but because he did not believe in the particular kind of a God which the North Carolina Legislature wanted him to believe in. The Democrats probably voted to expel him because he was a Republican, but the colored Republicans voted to expel him on orthodox grounds. Mr. Thorne, some time since, it seems, wrote a pamphlet in which, while expressing his belief in a Supreme Being, he took the ground that the accepted God of the Bible, who makes "the devils believe and tremble," is a "cruel Deity, to the existence of which he could not reconcile himself." In other words, Mr. Thorne, who belongs to a sect called the Progressive Friends, a sect of Quakers, is probably an advanced moralist, partaking somewhat of the Unitarian and somewhat of the Universalist faith. Now, the Constitution of the State of North Carolina expresses a belief in God incidentally in its preamble by acknowledging a dependence on the Almighty for blessings, and it also disqualifies a citizen from holding office who disbelieves in the existence of God. The Legislators have construed this to mean what the Raleigh *News* calls "the Christian's God," or, to define it more exactly, the God accepted by the orthodox sects; and so they have expelled Mr. Thorne for not being orthodox in his belief. They must have drawn their inspiration from the original Constitution of North Carolina, adopted in 1776, excluding from office every person *"who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testaments."*

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

At last the difficulties at New Orleans seem in fair way of adjustment, by means of a compromise, which will be practically in Republican hands, and ought not, therefore to be feared. The plan simply is, to permit the Congressional Committee that visited New Orleans to count the vote of the last election, and determine the result; then the extra session of the Legislature is to be called, and those declared elected seated, and allowed to proceed with business. Kellogg is to be recognized as Governor, and both parties are to keep the peace. While as a rule compromises are undesirable, and generally involve a sacrifice of principle, perhaps there was as much reason for one in this case as any other. So conflicting were the reports of disinterested persons, as to what was right, that it was and is hard rightly to draw the dividing line. If, therefore, peace can be had, and no just principle sacrificed, the country will hail the compromise for the sake of peace.

The indications have been clear, for a time past, that the people of New Orleans had come to know that they were being encouraged in their resistance to authority, by Democrats, for the simple purpose of affording political capital to the party. The demagoguery of this was so apparent, and the cruelty and the heartlessness of it so evident, that a reaction set in, and led to a desire for compromise. The Conservatives of Louisiana felt that they could not afford to be the anvil, to be pounded continually for the benefit of other parties. Hence they have come forward in a spirit of order, and in the face of their leaders, who denounce them, ask for a settlement of difficulties on some right basis. McEnery, Marr, and others who have been leaders, are not in this movement, and, for this reason, we incline to think there is more of honesty and sincerity in the present effort to settle difficulties, than in any heretofore attempted. We gave, a few weeks since, an *excerpt* from the New Orleans *Bulletin*, expressive of the sentiment that now seems to predominate. If, therefore, it shall prove to be just what we describe it, the movement has taken a shape that is worthy of new encouragement.

From the first we have opposed mere partisanship in dealing with Louisiana, or Southern affairs, but we have strongly insisted, on the other hand, that the spirit of vengeance and bloodthirstiness there should not be allowed to rule. The course of the President in repressing disorders, we have steadily approved, and we have had no hesitancy in sustaining the justice of the 4th of January proceedings, whereby Wiltz and his compeers were prevented from illegally organizing the Legislature. And we have not been anxious to accept a hollow compromise, which merely meant that the Conservatives should secure what advantages they could, and then prepare for future encounters. But the Republican party has not been, and cannot afford to be, unjust; and when those who have contested against it show a really fair spirit, they should be met, and, if they have wrongs, they should be redressed. This, as we understand it, is the spirit in which the present compromise is undertaken. We have great confidence in the fidelity and sagacity of Mr. Wheeler, and, as he is in full accord with the President, no fear need be entertained that the interests of the Republican party, or of right, will be sacrificed. And with this troublesome Louisiana problem out of the way, the country will feel relieved.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SINCE 1869 the Kansas Legislatures have passed 930 laws.

A PROVIDENCE firm is making a $400 rifle for King Kalakaua.

CINCINNATI has the spelling match fever. H-a-w-g: Pork. Next.

MR. PADDOCK, of the Idaho Legislature, has introduced a bill divorcing all the married people within the Territory, and placing them, according to law, precisely as they were before marriage.

"AFFIX NO PLACARD" instead of "Post no bills," and "Debris of a miscellaneous character may be deposited in this locality" in place of "Rubbish shot here," are mile posts showing the progress of intellect in England.

IN 1873 Prussia contained 1,037 monks and 8,011 nuns. In the diocese of Cologne the numbers increased between 1850 and 1872 from 272 to 3,131; in Breslau, from 298 to 1,458; in Posen, from 10 to 387, and in Kniin, from 8 to 191.

YOUNG ladies with beautiful pink ears and throats faultless enough to be copied in alabaster are "perfectly horrified" to learn that the poke bonnets of their grandmothers are to be revived. The old folks are moving in concert about the matter.

THE Russian *Incalide* states that England has supplied 60,000 rifles to the East Turcoman tribes, and that one of Major Napier's projects in traveling north of Mesched probably was to instruct the Turcomans in the use of the new weapon.

AN ambitious Texan having read somewhere about the Pope's "bull," announces in one of the papers published in the interior of the State, that he has "a three-year-old brindle steer, blind of one eye." that he will match to whip any bull the Pope can produce.

TWO English bishops denounce cremation—Bishop Wordsworth, because the fire is a symbol of punishment, and has always been looked upon as the peculiar doom of the wicked; Bishop Selwyn, because fire is an emblem of purification, and of the process undergone by the regenerate soul.

A PHYSICIAN of Charleston, South Carolina, proves that the South is better adapted for meat production than either England or Holland. He then asks, "Why not put more of this force into grass, meat, and other provisions for foreign consumption? Why perpetuate a wilderness in the South and call it peace?"

SINCE the opening of the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal 54,330 vessels, all propelled by steam, have passed from the waters of the Chesapeake bay through it to the sounds of North Carolina, avoiding the dangerous coasts of that State, and greatly facilitating business, and protecting both life and property.

GEORGE W. PLEMBER'S box factory in Philadelphia was burned on Monday morning. Loss on the building, $50,000; partly insured. The loss on the stock is $40,000, which is fully insured. Three thousand girls are thrown out of employment by this fire. In the fall of one of the walls all the telegraph wires were carried down. Shoemaker's paint and plate glass warehouse, adjoining, was considerably damaged by water.

IT would appear from the following that Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, is no friends to the public schools. In his Lenten pastoral, in speaking of the approaching time for the first communion, he says: "In a former pastoral we forbade children who had not attended a Catholic school, where such a one was accessible, for two years previously, to be admitted to holy communion. We direct that this rule be observed. Only they who have eyes to see, ears to hear, and hearts to feel, can tell how blank of the most elementary religious knowledge are Catholic children who go to the district schools, and how soon they forget to make the sign of the Cross, or to say the Our Father, Hail Mary, and the Creed."

THE SPRING STYLES.

Jennie June's Fashion Letter.

All About the New Fabrics and Costumes, Lyons Novelties and Silks—Old Probabilities.

NEW YORK, February, 1875.

Nothing could suit business less than the weather which has been vouchsafed to us through "Old Probabilities." Since last Autumn the extension of the warmth and beauty of our second Summer into December cut off trade in Winter furs and fabrics just when it should have reached its height, nor did the severity of January and February renew it, except to a limited extent. The cold weather in February on the contrary brought business to a standstill. Winter supplies were not needed, or could be got along without, while no one felt like purchasing for Spring. Lent, moreover, coming unusually early put a stop to balls and festivities of all sorts requiring particularly elegant dresses, and left all those interests which depend on ladies' dress stranded for a time on a barren and inhospitable shore.

The prospect is brightening now, however. There is a more healthful feeling throughout mercantile circles; Spring industries are becoming green and promise to flourish like Spring grass, and Spring fashions are beginning to make their appearance here and there in such glimpses as one obtains of the crocus or the trailing arbutus under the dead leaves of Fall and Winter. What they are to be is an all-important question with thousands of women from whom fashion is really as remote as China, and who would be just as well off and better following their own ideas, and working up the subject of dress from their own point of view.

"I never look at a fashion plate," said one of the most successful dressmakers in New York, the other day, "I design for my clientele, and I will undertake to make an outfit for Saratoga in February that shall surpass in style, distinction and originality (and these are fashion) anything made in this country or brought from Paris in May." I believe her. Quick, bright, active, with a genius for dress, she was master of the situation. I could not help comparing her position at the head of the dressmaking department of a large and fashionable house, with that of many helpless women, wives of sick husbands, perhaps, but dependent as children, and hardly able to perform the simplest act without royal permission.

This was no French madam, but a young, fresh-looking woman of Irish parentage, lifted out of her hard lot of daily labor by the industrious cultivation of a naturally quick perception and mother wit. It was a treat to see her step from her coupe to the door of her place of business, walk with her quiet, assured manner to her own special department, lay aside her wrappings, which were silently received and taken charge of by a young lady attendant, and proceed to the inspection of a workroom on the upper floor.

Here the sight was one that would be curious enough to an unaccustomed eye. Pink, blue, green, white and black silks and satins lay about in endless confusion. Long tables for cutting occupied part of the seeming miles of space, and upon others—cut low for the purpose—stood girls who were acting as lay figures for the arrangement of trimmings, flounces, trains, drapings of overskirts, and the like. The presiding genius of the busy scene took in all the details at a glance. Her orders were given with the rapidity, minuteness, and accuracy of a General commanding an army. Nothing escaped her and nothing seemed to have been forgotten. I can not express the feelings of delight and pleasure with which I saw the exhibition of unconscious power and the air of command. Here was a working woman, sprung from the ranks, making no vulgar pretense, but actually questioning it in her own right, as few of her fashionable customers would ever dare to do. "Oh!" I thought, "if women could only see this and recognize it, learn how to obtain power by the exercise of their own faculties, the world would no longer echo to the sounds or their moanings and complainings."

SPRING FABRICS.

It is prints, gambrics and percales that always strikes the first notes of approaching spring. After St. Valentine's day they begin to make their appearance in the shop windows, and upon bright sunny February mornings peep delicately and attractively forth upon the passers by and tempt ladies to a purchase, which, though not always what they want, is neither important enough nor unwise enough to regret. It is only this, that the earliest fabrics shown usually belong to last year's styles, and are superseded later by something which every one recognizes as something newer and fresher. The stripes and dots, for example, look pretty enough until you have seen the imitations of diagonals with checked borders, the invisible checks with borders in distinct colors, and the perfect imitation of the mesh of a fish-net with basilike border in black or white. These are so new they can not be mistaken, and they are bound to "take." They are accompanied by plates showing the style of making; a walking skirt with a single flounce edged and headed by the border, a tablier overskirt with sash and basque with square collar, all furnished with the border, and therefore require no other trimmings.

The finish of these cottons is fully equal to foulard, and the pattering are those of handsome diagonal and embroidered wool. The new open English embroidery is also imitated most successfully, the pretty wheel pattern forming the body part of the dress, and handsome leaves or ovals in a perfect imitation of English embroidery the border. There are also small chintz patterns, with flower borders, but these are not in demand, the preference being decidedly for the gray grounds and cloth lace or embroidery patterns.

NEW CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH.

There are no new novelties except in design in spring woolens. The fashionable materials are fine camels-hair cloth, tweeds and homespuns in invisible checks composed of a mixture of gray and black, or two shades of gray or a somewhat lighter combination of the same colors, or brown, with striped bars or broken lines of color running through them. These will be made up into costumes and worn over black silk skirts or a plain gray fabric will be chosen for the body part of the whole dress, and the body part used for trimming; or the body part of the dress may be made of the check, and the plain part used for sleeves or folds. Fine challies, made of silk and wool, always pretty, but tame and ineffective when made up into suits, are improved by the introduction of irregular knots of wool of a darker shade from the ground—thus gray upon gray, brown upon corn, and the like. This makes up well into sleeveless tunics, polonaises and costumes; the skirt and sleeves being composed of silk or poplin the shade of the knots.

Plainer and cheaper materials consist of twilled de bege, a very useful and serviceable fabric, much like what was formerly known as "Nun's serge," only the twill is finer. Also tweed mixtures of cotton and wool, so fine and well made as to be almost equal in appearance and wear to the all-wool manufactures. Of trashy "Japanese" silks and poplins there are at present none to be seen; the rage for softly draping fabrics has excluded all stiff and wiry productions during the past few years, and these with the rest.

SILK AND CASHMERE COSTUMES.

A new distinction is pressed upon the attention of the admirers of black silks this season, and that is with regard to the difference between machine and hand-spun silk. Machine-made silks, it is asserted, are always more or less harsh and rough, no matter how rich or heavy. It is the hand-spun silks alone which preserve a perfect purity and a softness which makes them drape gracefully, and therefore adapts them particularly to the present style of costume. It is not contended that the hand-spun silks are any more durable than it is possible to make them by machine, only that they take a softer and finer finish, and are therefore very properly selected for very dressy purposes.

Few all-silk dresses or costumes are made up this season, however. The demand is for a mixture of silk and cashmere, or silk and velvet. In the first combination the cashmere forms the body part of the dress, the silk, the fine knife-pleatings which are narrow, and laid so minutely as to look like crimping. Also the mountings upon the basque and sleeves—little side-pockets, for example, falling collar, lining of the narrow stand up collar, pleatings at the wrists, and perhaps a vest.

The overskirt is almost straight around, ornamented with silk straps across the front, open entirely down the back, and draped and fastened together with large bows and black ribbon. Very rich costumes of silk and velvet, on the contrary, are made with a petticoat entirely of velvet, finished with a deep flounce, or overskirt of silk, embroidered and trimmed with wide Chantilly lace, and cuirass, or close-fitting basque, embroidered and trimmed with lace. The petticoat may be worn in summer, upon occasions at the seaside, and in cool localities, with a polonaise of the white damasked or ecru open-meshed fabrics, which were introduced late last season, will be even more fashionably worn this year, because better known, and because they are the rage abroad.

The silk costume is also perfect in itself, for if velvet sleeves are used with the velvet skirt, a second pair is made of silk, and held in reserve for future requirements.

BLACK GRENADINES.

There is a certain kind of plain, all silk, heavily-meshed grenadines, which are just as standard as black silk. Many ladies would just as soon be without one as the other, and, indeed, one is nearly as useful and available as the other. But these are not the fashionable grenadines par excellence. The latter always change their style and pattern every season, and this year make their appearance in small and large checker-board patterns, the squares filled in with silk netting of cobweb fineness, differing in size, the broad or narrow bars crossing like ribbons, and alternately in squares of ribbed satin, plain silk, or crape.

The stripes of last year have lost their vogue. Some will be worn, of course, as they are in the market, but the new imported costumes will all be composed of the cross-barred grenadines, made over complete costumes of black or colored silk, and the fashionables will copy from these.

Fine jet will be largely used on grenadine costumes and suits, because the market is stocked with it, but this season will finish it up. Thrifty ladies, who want a suit to look well two seasons, had better avoid it.

LYONS NOVELTIES.

Almost all the Lyons novelties are open-meshed fabrics of silk, intended for wear over a complete underdress of solid silk. The patterns are like the ecru silk and canvas fish net and barred Mexicaines of last season, but they produce a very different effect by having a contrasting color or shade woven in them. The new styles, for example, are a combination of ecru and white, ecru and brown, ecru and blue, ecru and garnet, or they are blue upon blue, brown upon brown, in two not near, but not exactly opposite or contrasting shades. These will be worn over a silk of the dark shade, or one of another color, as in the case of the ecru and white, which would be charming over pale pink or blue.

Then, in addition to the absolutely transparent grenadines, which require a silk underdress, there are the soft twilled damasks and matelasse, parts of whose patterns form a netting as fine as the open work of a delicate stocking, and thick, as if made of sewing silk. The newest fabrics in fine, rich and expensive as they are, form nothing more than a veil to the dress, which must be in all respects as complete as if worn without them.

The new ribbons, scarfs and neckties are in twilled damask or matelasse patterns, and the scarfs will form a very popular trimming for straw hats. Matelasse and China crepe will be used upon chip.

"THE ULSTER."

New spring waterproofs for ladies are made after the "Ulster" pattern for gentlemen, which is a long straight sack, belted in from the sides upon the back, and finished with a shawl-shaped hood and pockets, including a neat little pocket in the cuff of the sleeve for car fare, stamps, tickets, &c.

The same design will be used for linen as the warm weather approaches. Though it has nothing to recommend it, there is something refreshing in the plan and unpretending ugliness after the "looping" and "dressing," *ad infinitum*, with which we have been nauseated.

HATS AND HINTS.

Spring hats and bonnets are all of straw or chip, with wide brims and low crowns, somewhat heightened by the trimming. The brims are raised or depressed partially or wholly to suit the fancy of the wearer, but are generally raised sufficiently to admit of a spray or wreath of flowers beneath.

Large quantities of flowers are used upon dressed hats and bonnets, and there is a special fancy for large, soft white roses upon the early specimens of white chip and for silken scarf, which constitutes the important part of the trimming upon hats for traveling and negligé.

Navy blue is still fashionably worn for felt hats and costumes, but in straw it is not considered necessary to strictly repeat the color of the dress. White straw and chip are trimmed with brown for brown suits, and black straws are enlivened with white or with a dash of bright color.

Skirts are still cut long and tied up with strings for walking. They are perfectly plain, except at the back, where they are laid in a broad triple box pleats.

Sleeves are long and close, narrow at the wrist, except in the case of a low bodice, and this is often cut low square with a strap across the shoulder, and if the wearer has fine arms, without any sleeves at all.

All low bodices are cut with bias fronts, closed with a piping and buttoned or laced at the back.

New cuirass basques (glove fitting) are lined with a soft twilled silk, strongly and made for the purpose, which yields to every motion of the figure. These are buttoned entirely down the back, and fit like a coat of mail.

JENNIE JUNE.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM HENRY DUTTON, JR., proprietor of the Boston *Transcript*, died last Sunday night.

GENERAL ADRIAN WOLF, aged eighty-four, has just died at Montauban, France. He was on Maximilian's staff in Mexico.

DELOS CHAMPLIN, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, holds 10,075, the number which drew the second prize ($38,000) in the Louisville lottery.

IT IS announced in St. Petersburg that the frigate Svetlana, under command of the Grand Duke Alexis, will sail this Spring on another long voyage.

THE Agassiz Memorial Fund is now so large as to give to the committee in charge of it the assurance that the original amount contemplated, $400,000, will soon be raised.

THE man Henry L. Dow, who committed suicide in Detroit a few days ago, was at one time editor of the Oil City *Monitor*, and was to have been married in a short time to a lady in Cleveland.

THE London *World* says that Mr. Bradlaugh has deserted his children and left them on the parish, and now it is compelled to apologize, which, however, leaves the case open for a wicked world to say that "where there is smoke," &c.

MR. JAMES LICK, the California millionaire, is receiving bushels of proposals from American artists for the design of the memorial monument which he proposes to erect in San Francisco to the memory of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

SENATOR NYE, of Nevada, used to be famous for his jovial spirits. He was a fellow of infinite jest, and was wont to set the Senate in a roar, and now he is often found wandering in the street of Richmond in attire of the night, helpless and dazed.

Of all the women named in connection with the Beecher case, Mrs. Moulton was the only one who seemed animated by a downright spirit of honesty, and who gave the pastor really brave counsel; and upon her, therefore, is likely to fall the fury of resentment.

THE Countess Girgenti, daughter of Queen Isabella, is as thin as her royal mamma is fat, and as cross-looking as Isabella is good-natured in appearance. It is said that her temper is "diabolical," and the Parisians do not hesitate to declare that she worried the Count Girgenti into committing suicide.

If the Bonaparte Prince Imperial should marry the Danish princess, it would be a great stroke, as it is in "grand alliances" that French statesmen put their trust for the future of their country. But he will hardly get her. Probably the Empress of Russia will be an insuperable obstacle. Her objection to "*encanaillerait*" herself was made against this family.

A NEW YORK paper recapitulating the osculatoriness, so to speak, of Plymouth Church, wonders whether it will not be shown that Beecher, Tilton, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Moulton, Frank Moulton, Shearman, Tracy, Halliday, and Frank Carpenter kissed the Woodhull. On reading these things, one is reminded of the popular quatrain:

I saw Esau kissing Kate,
The fact is, we all three saw;
I saw Esau, he saw Kate,
And she saw I saw Esau.

Mr. Cox's Free Trade Notions.

When the tariff bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, the Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, to illustrate his extreme free trade ideas, stated that he had bought the suit of clothes in which his wiry person was encased, in Canada, for $21. Fields, of Michigan, said that he (Cox) had cheated the American tailors by running off to Canada for his clothes, while Mr. (Fields) had clothed himself at home. Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, in speaking of both these members, said that when their clothes were worn out, two bundles of rags could go to the paper mill; but that while the price of Cox's suit had gone to aid the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the price of that of Mr. Fields had benefited the industry of his own home and country. Mr. W. R. Roberts, of New York, an Irish Democrat by the way, remarked that while representing a revenue tariff constituency, they would regard him with deserved scorn and contempt, had he contributed to the support of the pauper labor of Europe by buying his clothes abroad, instead of encouraging home industry. Cox was badly cornered, and got out of his dilemma by jocularly stating that his Canadian tailor was a Fenian!! From all which it would appear that free-trade doctrines will neither "wash" nor undergo too close an examination.

Kissing the Smallpox.

At Mount Vernon the inhabitants are congratulating themselves on having escaped the horrors of an epidemic. It appears that a young woman, named Carroll, returned to her father's house in that village a short time since and died in a day or two afterward. During the wake which followed, a large number of persons present kissed the corpse. It has now transpired that the girl died of smallpox in its worst and most malignant form. None of Mr. Carroll's other children having been vaccinated, the contagion spread itself among them, carrying off all but two, out of seven. Nothing could be done to restrain the inmates of the pestilential abode from going at large and intermingling with the community while the dangerous infection existed.

SHAKEN DEWDROPS.

On the white bosom of a fair tall flower
Two pearly dewdrops lie;
Fresh with the coolness of the midnight hour,
The quiet of the sky.

Each drop is rounded into full completeness;
The mirror of its breast
Reflects the perfect picture of earth's sweetness,
The semblance of heaven's rest.

Then comes a little whisper through the roses,
By airy zephyrs borne,
Fresh'ning through all the silent garden-closes,
With tidings of the morn.

The flowers bow their heads in mute devotion
Before the rising sun;
The dewdrops quiver with the sudden motion,
And tremble into one.

With us, dear heart, the shock of sudden trouble
Swept o'er each waiting soul,
And life that was so lonely, being double,
Became one perfect whole.

And thou and I, content because together,
In one securely rest;
Safe from all storms of life's capricious weather,
Folded in love's own breast.
—*Kate Hillard in the Galaxy for March.*

THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Report for the Month of February.

Register Gray has completed his report for the month of February, which is as follows:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Decedents.	*Administrators.*	*Bond.*
Louis Schmidt	Henry Buege	$ 600
John Zweidinger	Peter Haberman	10,000
Patrick Shields	Jos. Mitchell	3,000
Catharine Metzger	Henry Metzger	3,000
Catharine Shane	Andrew Shane	1,000
Dora Bardon	Geo. K. Flower	500
D. C. Mead	Naomi E. Mead	1,000
Wm. Best	Richard Best	450
James W. Gundy	Jas. Grier, Esq., J. Nelson Ewing	1,500
Henry M. Noble	Wm. H. Noble	1,000
Chas. W. Anshutz	W. K. Woodwell	350
John Rosefelt	Michael Rosefelt	1,000
Mary J. Ward	Sam. Severance	12,000
T. H. Valentine	H. R. Chalfant	2,000
John McKenna	Thos. McKenna	8,000
John G. Troemel	Caro. Troemel	500
Dr. Thos. Hewett	Ezra Barrett	1,000
W. J. Hamill	Hugh Hamill	1,000
Marg't Hawthorn	D. Hawthorn	300
Joseph Pappart	Aug. Pappart	200
Sam. C. Curtis	John G. Curtis	2,000
Gunther Perzel	Mary Perzel and John Kaiser	3,000
James H. Ewing	D. M. Wilson	2,000
Philip Fine	Jacob G. Leizer,	500
Caroline Wather	H. Heineman	400
James M. Irwin	W. A Sipe, Esq.,	15,000
Mrs. E. J. Baillie	D. Baillie	500

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	*Executors.*
Mary Musser	Andrew Shane.
Jas. P. Alcorn	Samuel C. Haslett.
John C. Arnsburgh	Bernhard Welker.
Sebastian Dash	Peter Bolster.
John S. Hall	Edward House.
John W. Quirk	L. J. Quirk.
Sarah Goodall	John J. Glass.
Yost Ruch	John Ruch, Jacob Ruch, Wm. J. Ruch.
Patrick Ingoldby	Rev. John Hickey, G. L. B. Fetterman.
Martin Connollip	Susan Connolly, Patrick Smith, Pat. McCullough.
Samuel Neely	Samuel B. Neely.
David Crow	Isabella Crow.
John Erdner	Anna J. Erdner.
James Reynolds	James Reynolds.
Francis Schuettinger	
Andrew S. Calhoun	Alex. Calhoun, Wm. Sterritt, Henry Keil.
Adam Keil	August Keil.
Sarah Holgate	Geo Booth.
Susan Young	T. B. Dickson.
Jacob Schmidt	Henry Ruge.
Dr. John B. McGrew	Rev. W. L. McGrew.
John Fraub	Maria Anna Fraub.
John Martin	John R. Martin.
Mary Cahill	Denis Breen.
Gottlieb Wahr	Agnes Wahr.
Jacob Marks	Simon Kaufman.

KANSAS AID.

What West Middletown is Doing.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEST MIDDLETOWN, PA.,
February 25, 1875.

We are in favor of letting our light shine in our neighboring counties for the benefit of the "Kansas Sufferers." Ours is a small village cut off from all points of communication by radius of twelve miles in all directions. About one month ago Professor Bigger's Quartette Club gave a benefit in one of our churches for the Kansas sufferers—proceeds $44.00. Shortly after which, a few of the young ladies and gentlemen of our place got up what they called a "grasshopper festival" at the P. H. Seminary Hall, which resulted in quite a handsome success. We would just say, for the occasion, that besides netting $84.60, the hours of that evening were the most pleasant and enjoyable that many of us ever spent. Some do say that the "light fantastic toe" was tripped. Be that as it may; if such a thing had happened it would have been cause for demur. The next in order was a collection taken up in the U. P. Church, over which Rev. S. Taggart presides, of $80.00. And now, last but not least, a letter came from Peabody, Kansas, written by a lady formerly a resident of this place, in which she stated that some of her neighbors were in a destitute condition, and although she was in comfortable circumstances, yet she could not assist them in any degree. When the news of this letter spread over our little village, very soon two of our most amiable young ladies started out through snow, and mercury far below zero they succeeded in a very short time in collecting the following: A full size W. box packed with all varieties of ladies' wear—dresses, shawls, hose, men's coats, pants, vests, hats, thread, buttons, needles, &c., amounting (at less than auction prices), to $130.00; another large box in which were 230 lbs. of clear side bacon, value $23.00; groceries, $5.00 cash collected, $23.60, making in all for our town, $800.60. Now we do not present this to the public in a boasting way; but we do want every other village to act promptly. This is a very fine and suitable occasion for putting into practice "The Golden Rule."

O. B.

SPELLING CONTEST.

An Old Fashioned Affair at Cincinnati On Thursday Night.

An old fashioned spelling match was held on Thursday night, at Trinity M. E. Church, Cincinnati. Speaking of it the *Gazette*, of that city, says: The affair was arranged two weeks ago, at the last meeting of the Clark Institute. Mr. A. A. Clarke and T. A. H. Burnett were appointed captains, and selected a list of twenty each, mainly chosen from the membership of the society. Worcester's Speller, containing about 1,500 test words, was announced as the source of trouble, and from the testimony of the booksellers, and the supreme confidence of some of the spellers last night, it is safe to assume that most of the forty supplied themselves with the valuable work. The words were mainly arranged in groups, calculated to mislead the victim by the similar pronunciation of syllables. For instance, "inoculate" with one "n," would be followed by "innocuous" and "innoxious," with two, etc. After some preliminary musical exercises the spelling was announced as in order, and the two captains, gorgeously arrayed in button-hole bouquets, advanced and called off their lists. Both sides were found to be a few short, and requisitions were made upon the audience for recruits. At length nineteen of the chosen stood upon each side, and with set teeth and flushed faces awaited the shock. The first round brought down Miss Sackett, on "indictable;" Dr. McGrew, on "unbelievable," Mr. Kilbreth, on "laudably;" and one or two others. At the next fire fell Miss Sallie Cox, on "chrysalis;" Dr. R. B. Dravy, on "complaisant;" Dr. M. Cassat, on "ecstacy;" Miss Mitchell and Mr. Will Evarts, on "aqueduct," and Mr. C. W. Cole, on "acquiesce." The other words missed are as follows: Exhilarate, satirical, tyrannize, excrescence, uncontrollable, predilection, belligerent, tranquility, nutritious, conventicle, euphonious, destructible, battalion, ethereal, ammunition, flagellation, farinaceous, statistics, odoriferous, challengeable, pentafinch, empirical, deceivable, millennial. Among the number spelled down was Rev. D. M. Moore, formerly of this city. He missed "belligerent."

OUR STANDING.

A Comparison With Other Cities.

The *Road*, a trade paper published in New York and circulating over the United States, in speaking of the four great cities of the Mississippi Valley, says: "As two of the four cities named herein have more than once, we believe, annexed contiguous territory, and as the four counties containing said cities have not undergone any alteration of area since 1870, we take them as the counties for comparison, for the reason given, and also because Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, though essentially one community and in the same county, are two municipalities.

Population by counties at each census since 1850, inclusive.

	1870.	1860.	1850.
Cook county, Illinois, containing *Chicago*	349,968	144,954	43,385
St. Louis county, Missouri, containing city	351,189	190,524	104,978
Hamilton county, Ohio, containing *Cincinnati*	260,370	216,410	156 844
Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, containing *Pittsburgh*	282,204	178,831	138,280

When Pittsburgh and Allegheny City shall have consolidated into one municipal corporation, the city at the head of the Ohio, at a future census, will rank first among the cities in the lap of the Ohio valley and third among the cities of the Mississippi basin.

Pennsylvania has a large and flourishing city at each end of its territory, one in the east on Atlantic tide water, the other in the west in the Mississippi valley.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberstroh, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANET, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$300,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
E. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 2, 1875.

The very disagreeable condition of the weather and our streets yesterday, added to the general dullness of financial matters in the city. There is no change to note in the aspect of affairs and we still report the money market very easy for borrowers, with the supply of capital in excess of the demand. There was but little inquiry for local stocks and bonds, but the few transactions made public were at last week's figures. Real estate is extremely dull at present. About the only good properties offering will be found in our For Sale column.

—The following shows the condition of all the National Banks in the United States December 31st and October 2, the same being an abstract, so far as it relates to Deposits, of the full report just issued, of the Controller of the Currency:

RESOURCES.	Dec. 31, 1874.	Oct. 2, 1874.
Loans and discounts..$	950,898,978	$ 948,870,627
Overdrafts	4,963,602	4,224,163
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	382,976,200	383,254,800
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	14,744,000	14,661,700
Do. on hand	15,290,309	13,313,550
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	28,313,473	27,597,820
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	80,488,831	82,885,126
Due from other national banks	48,100,812	39,635,209
Due from banks and bankers	11,655,573	11,196,611
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	39,190,683	38,102,926
Current expenses	5,510,566	7,695,728
Premiums paid	8,005,112	8,376,659
Checks and other cash items	14,005,517	12,280,416
Exchanges for clearing-house	112,995,317	97,383,697
Bills of other national banks	22,508,036	18,422,818
Bills of State banks	24,360	27,195
Fractional currency	2,202,683	2,224,843
Specie	24,439,764	21,240,964
Legal tender notes	82,694,792	80,016,946
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	33,670,000	42,830,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	16,935,063	17,054,106
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund	4,168,020	3,295,843
Total	$1,902,490,638	$1,877,180,942

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in..$	496,802,481	$ 493,765,121
Surplus fund	123,958,102	123,958,102
Undivided profits	51,477,629	51,584,437
National bank notes outstanding	331,193,159	333,225,208
State bank notes outstanding	850,773	964,997
Dividends unpaid	6,068,845	3,515,856
Individual deposits	685,456,149	669,166,464
United States deposits	7,492,207	7,302,133
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	3,879,722	3,827,023
Due to National Banks	129,186,671	125,402,019
Due to State banks and bankers	51,629,902	50,718,067
Notes and bills rediscounted	4,197,392	4,597,252
Bills Payable	3,038,900	4,507,000
Total	$1,902,490,638	$1,877,180,942
Number of banks	2,091	2,087

—We give the following summary of a highly important decision recently given by the New York Court of Appeals relative to the value of warehouse receipts. The point is this: The First National Bank of Toledo advanced $15,450 on the purchase of a cargo of wheat, under an agreement that the drafts should be drawn upon certain parties in New York, and that the bills of lading should be given in the name of the bank as a security for the payment of the drafts. When the wheat arrived in New York it was put in a warehouse by the purchaser, who received the usual warehouse receipt from the warehouseman, and upon this the warehouseman issued $14,000 from the Guaranty and Indemnity Company. One of the drafts forwarded against the property was for $14,000 at thirty days, and when it became due, the parties upon whom it was drawn being insolvent, it went to protest. The Guaranty Company then claimed the grain, and at the trial of the case a verdict was ordered in their favor. This verdict has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals, on the ground that the grain was the property of the bank, and that the warehouseman had no right to issue any receipt to any one except the owner, as that mere fact of possession is no evidence of title.

—The foreign imports at Baltimore last week have been very heavy, and the exports exceed those of last week about $200,000, the foreign shipments amounting in value to about $510,000, against $310,000 last week. The principal items of the shipments are as follows: 105,640 bushels corn, 17,498 bushels wheat, 2,270 bushels clover-seed, 2,000 bushels peas, 2,695 bales cotton, 225 bales hair, 173 hhds., 109 cases tobacco, 200 cases canned goods, 1,270 tierces lard, 720 boxes meat, 200 tons oil cake, and 700 tons coal.

Lucius S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
U. S. 6's—1881—coupon	114¾	114¾
" 5's	114¼	114¼
5-20 1862	116¼	116¾
20—1864	117	117¼
" 1865	119¼	119¾
" 1865 new	118¾	118¾
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons	119½	120
10-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	118½	118½
New 5's	114¾	114¾
10-40's—coupons	114	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	101¼
Erie	26½	26⅜
L. C	10	
L. C. & I. C.		61
St. Paul	32¾	34½
Do. Pref	51	52½
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾
Do Central	72⅝	
North Western Common	39¾	40⅜
Do. Pref	61¾	63
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Pacific Mail	31¾	32⅜
Western Union Telegraph	72⅜	73
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	25⅛
Union Pacific	40⅝	41¼
Toledo & Wabash	11¾	12
Harlem	124	
Adams Express	101	
American Express	63½	
U. S. Express	82	
W., Fargo & Co Express	83	
Fort Wayne	97	
Hannibal & St. Joseph		29½
Panama	111	

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	57¾	58
" " scrip	107¾	
Reading	36⅝	
United Cos. of N. J.	132	
Oil Creek	19½	19¾
Lehigh Valley	63¼	
Central Transportation	44⅜	44¾
A. V. R. R. 7-29	91½	92

NEW YORK, March 1, 1875.

Money was easy at 2½@3. Sterling was quiet at 482 for sixty days and 486 for demand. Gold was dull and firm at 114¾@114¾. The carrying rates were 1663 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer paid $462,000 for interest and $3,000 in the redemption of bonds. The customs receipts were $531,000. The gold cleared was $37,115,000. The imports of specie for the week were $1,014,535. Government bonds are firm. State bonds are dull and firm. Railroad mortgages are advancing. Stocks were active during the day, closing buoyant at an advance of 2@3 in Pacific Mail, 1½ in Western Union, 1¼ in Union Pacific, recovery in Northwest of 1¾, and in St. Paul of 1¾ from the lowest point of the day, and a rise of ¼@¾ in the rest of the list. The transactions aggregated 288,000 shares, including 109,000 Pacific Mail, 41,400 Western Union, 37,400 Union Pacific, 38,800 Northwestern, 21,000 Lake Shore, 92,000 St. Paul, 8,100 Wabash, 6,400 Erie, 5,400 Northwest preferred, 4,000 Ohios, 1,700 Rock Island, and 1,400 St. Paul preferred.

Government.—U.S. coupons of 1881, 115¾; 5-20's of '65 new, 117¾; do of '65, 117¾; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 119¾; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, ex. div., 114¾; currency 6s, 118¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 66; do new, 65; Virginia, new, 32; do old 28; North Carolina, old, 26; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 61; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 33¾; Adams Express, 101½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 83½; American Merchants Union Express, 63½; United States Express, 82; Pacific Mail, 32¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 41¾; Harlem, 128; do pref'd, 125; Michigan Central, 73; Pittsburgh, 90½; Northwestern common, 39¾; do preferred, 62¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 108½; St. Paul, 34¾; do preferred, 52¾; Toledo & Wabash, 12; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 6¾; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 102½; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Burlington & Quincy, 105½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64½; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 6½; Illinois Central, 109¾; Union Pacific, 41¾; Central Pacific, 97½; Union, 97½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 1, 1875.

As noted in our report of yesterday, there is a more cheerful feeling in commercial circles, and with navigation resumed and better weather, the business outlook is improving; in some branches of trade there was an improvement during the past week, and we think it will continue to improve from this on. So far as our local and city trade is concerned, the lock-out is the most serious drawback, and what is still worse, there is no telling when it will be ended; it is hoped that the puddlers will soon become satisfied to accept the situation and resume work, but they may hold out for months yet. There has been an increased degree of activity in the grain trade during the past week, the volume of business having been unusually large, but there were no important changes in prices, and the demand, as a rule, is still confined to supplying immediate wants. The grocery trade continues dull, and the provision market is not to say active, although it is not much behind what it usually is at this season of the year. In general produce there is a fair business, but about the only important change in prices was in potatoes, which have been advanced in consequence of a temporary scarcity. Butter is dull and drooping.

APPLES—The receipts were unusually large during the past week in consequence of the fine weather, shippers being anxious to move their stock before it would get cold again again, and the supply has been considerably enlarged; however, there is a very fair demand and sellers evince no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales. Sales, in a jobbing way, at $2@2.50 per barrel for common to fair and $3@3.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—There is no perceptible improvement in the demand, and with continued liberal receipts, the supply is large and accumulating; selling slowly at 5@6½ ₱ gallon.

ALE—Brewers are feeling better, in consequence of the proposed repeal of the local-option law, which has a serious drawback to their trade here and elsewhere, notwithstanding it was urged when it was first brought before the Legislature that there would be no such. If not more, drinking done after than before the law was enacted. Prices remain unchanged; X at $4 ₱ barrel to the country and $8 to city; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls. in regular proportion.

ASHES—Trade continues very quiet, as it nearly always is at this season of the year, but prices remain as last quoted. Common Soda, 3½@4; refined do., 4½; Potash, 8 to 8¾; Pearlash, 9; Black Lead, 1@2; Lump Lead, 3; Lump Blue, 4; Flour Spar, 1¾; Nitrate Soda, 2¾.

BEANS—There has been an increased trade during the past week, the volume of business having been unusually large, and we notice that there has been a corresponding improvement elsewhere; none of our most observing business men are now expecting that there would be an increased consumption before long, in consequence of their being about the same month's supply on hand as was obtained, and the indications now are that they will largely take the place of potatoes during the next two or three months; they bring to-day $1.80@1.85 for medium and $1.90@2 for navies.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There does not appear to be the same inquiry for it as there was a few weeks ago, but the supply is small in this market, and prices, in consequence, are still maintained; 3@3½ ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The receipts during the past week were large, unusually so, and with a light demand, the supply steadily accumulating and a stronger pressure to sell, the market is depressed and prices are weak with a drooping tendency; we refine our quotations to 25@28 cents for strictly fine lots of packages; 18@22c for fair to good, and 12@15 for common. The outlook is not favorable for an early improvement, as being in direct opposition to the reported dull and drooping, which may be attributed to the hard times, so many people out of employment, and the agents there appointed have been an unusually large stock in the hands of marketers and country dealers and storekeepers, who, until quite recently, have been holding back in hopes of a better market.

BROOM HANDLES—Choice No. 1 plain, $1.70@1.80; do fancy, $1.90@2; No. 2 plain, $1.50@1.60; good No. 1 painted, $1.80@2; Toy Handles, painted, $2@2.25.

BROOM CORN—The condition of affairs in this market has not varied much from last week. The demand is fair, and holders are not anxious sellers under offerings from the East, which repor; the market there firmer than a week or a good demand. We quote Choice Hurl, 12¾@13½c; Choice Green, 11½@12c; good to fair, 11@11½c; common, 10@10½c; good No. 1 painted, $2@2½; Toy Handles, painted, $2@2.25.

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BROOMS—Have been further advanced, in sympathy with Corn. Following are the "Union" factory rates: No. 7 common, $3.00; No. 3 Hurl, $3.50; No. 2, $3.75; No. 1, $4.00; No. 1 Parlor, $4.50; No. 2 Parlor, $5.00; No. 4 do, $5.00; fancy, Parlor, $5.50; 2½ Wisps, fancy, $1.75@2.25; Toy Brooms, $1.50@2.25.

BEESWAX—So far as we can learn, there is little or no movement in this article here, and, in the absence of sales, prices may be quoted nominal at 28@30c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—There has been an increased trade during the past week, and with continued light receipts and light stocks, and with continued liberal general tone of the market is decidedly firmer, and an early advance is not improbable; we continue our quotations; prime factory, 13@13½c; fancy do, 14c; ditto New York, 17½@18. The New York market continues firm, as are also the leading foreign markets, and it is said that cheese rates here would not more than cover actual cost, taking the prices at the sources of supply, cost of transportation and other charges, into consideration. Ohio Sweitzer, 15@16c and dull.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet and unchanged; sales at $9@12 ₱ bbl. for fair to prime, and $13@14 for fancy brands. The supply, although not large, is fully equal to present requirements.

COAL—Trade continues quiet, and, so far as we can learn, devoid of any new features worthy of special notice; the demand continues light, and prices are nominally unchanged; we continue to quote at $2.50 ₱ ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CANNED GOODS—There is no animation in the market for goods of this character, but it is probable that there will be an increased demand for some of the leading articles before long, in view of the fact that prices are lower than they have been for many years. Peaches, (2 lb cans) quotable at $3@3.50 ₱ dozen; Tomatoes, $1.75@1.90; Corn, $2.

CEMENT, ETC., ETC.—Youghiogheny Cement, $1.75@2 ₱ bbl; Louisville, $2@2.25; Rosendale; $3@3.50; Portland, $5@6; Plaster, $3@3.50; Hair, $1@1.25; Fire Brick, $44@45 per M; New York, $8.25@3.50; Mills & Co.'s, $30@35. White Lime—Sandusky, Cleveland, Berea, $1.50@1.75. White Sand, $1.50@2 ₱ bbl; $1.75@2 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—The demand for goods of this character continues light, and the supply is small in this market, and prices, in consequence, are still maintained; 30@35 ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The receipts during the past week were large, unusually so, and with a light demand, the supply steadily accumulating and a stronger pressure to sell, the market is depressed and prices are weak with a drooping tendency; we refine our quotations to 25@28 cents for strictly fine lots of packages; 18@22c for fair to good, and 12@15 for common. The outlook is not favorable for an early improvement, as being in direct opposition to the reported dull and drooping, which may be attributed to the hard times, so many people out of employment, and the agents there appointed have been an unusually large stock in the hands of marketers and country dealers and storekeepers, who, until quite recently, have been holding back in hopes of a better market.

BROOM HANDLES—Choice No. 1 plain, $1.70@1.80; do fancy, $1.90@2; No. 2 plain, $1.50@1.60; good No. 1 painted, $1.80@2

HOME NEWS.

Opening of the March Term of the Criminal Court.

The March Term of the Criminal Court was opened yesterday morning, Judge Ewing on the bench. John D. Bailey was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, and, after being qualified, the charge of the Court was delivered. No reference was made to the Italian troubles at Buena Vista by the Court. At the conclusion of the charge the trial list was taken up.

Obituary.

We regret to be called upon to record the death of Mr. John Martin, an old and estimable resident of Fawn township, Allegheny county, which occurred February 16. The deceased was in the 82d year of his age. He was a native of Scotland and came to this country when quite a young man, settling in Pittsburgh in 1829. In the year 1834 he removed to Fawn township and took possession of the farm where he resided when his demise occurred.

He was a consistent and highly esteemed member of the United Presbyterian church and was held in genuine respect wherever he was known. A large number of friends mourn his decease.

A New Signal Arrangement.

Chief Crow, of Allegheny, has purchased at his own expense a pair of small gongs, one of which he intends placing in his office in the city building, and the other at the Friendship Engine House. These gongs will be connected by a separate wire running from the Central alarm office. This he will use for his own private signals, as his residence is near the Friendship Engine House, and he also keeps his horse and buck-wagon at the engine house. Frequently he has occasion to send for a fireman to do some work, or send for his buck-wagon, or some times he is wanted at the engine house. By this arrangement he can attend to all such matters direct from his office, and thereby save considerable time.

Jurors Drawn.

Sheriff Hare drew the following names of jurors to serve in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, beginning the third Monday of the present month: George W. Gillespie, constable; Bernard Krugh, painter; Fred Finsthwart, clerk; H. Kahn, tailor; M. Whitemore, merchant; Wm. Titen, bottler; Chas. M. Drave, clerk; John Ploss, Sr., laborer; David L. Lloyd, plasterer; Henry R. Challen, clerk; John Weitrich, gent.; George Voight, carpenter; John Kelly, laborer; J. C. Nickel, artist; L. R. Lindsey, gent.; W. J. Reed, clergyman; Fred Rosemyers, laborer; Henry Weaver, roller; Andrew Morgan, James Shaw, Jr., miller; Peter Strickle, flint glass blower; Mason Jackson, clerk; Joseph Hoffman, carpenter; John H. Scott, gent.; R. H. Deakers, merchant; R. H. Harrison, gent.; John Rimethaler, stock dealer; George F. Quaill, farmer; John C. Bryson, farmer; James Vernon, carpenter; Charles Kane, nutmaker; Thomas J. Harbour, merchant; R. A. Nesbit, nailer; Henry Meyer, carpenter; Isadore Drier, laborer; Henry Mendel, Sr., carpenter; William Rankin, farmer; John W. Karnes, clerk; Francis Torence, gent.; Samuel Long, merchant; John O'Brien, liquor dealer; William J. Scully, banker; Patrick Wall, tinsmith; Thomas Breen, plasterer; James McCollum; miner; Wm. Poley, clerk; John Crair, grocer; Charles North, carpenter; Lemuel Stebbins, merchant; George Reddy, merchant; W. C. Lees, constable; Jas. Carter, farmer; Wm. Hawdon, machinist; Hamilton Yoder, clerk; Wm. Hood, Jr., laborer; Louis Hanauer, clerk; John Pugsley, Jr., laborer; S. Honstein, confectioner; Chas. Zilhart, tailor; A. J. Nellis, manufacturer.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Election for Officers and Directors To Day.

Yesterday afternoon the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting, at which the Nominating Committee presented a report. They nominated the gentlemen who have heretofore served as Directors, with the addition to the list of the following: Messrs. Daniel Wallace, Jno. A. Nelson, C. A. Carpenter, B. H. Rubs, General J. K. Moorehead, Jos. Walton.

The election will be held to-day, and the Directors chosen will serve to the ensuing year.

AN EMPTY TREASURY.

No Funds to Meet February Warrants.

Notwithstanding the passage of the appropriation ordinance, which however only levies and directs collect taxes, there is no money in the Municipal Treasury with which to pay February debts. All the officers can do is to issue warrants, acknowledgements of indebtedness, and let the holders then get them shaved at whatever place is deemed best. They cannot be paid until the middle of next August, when taxes for this year commence to come in. This course, it seems, will have to be pursued not only as regards last month but ensuing months, and until the receipts are sufficient to meet the demands.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The Printing Contract.

Last evening the Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting and opened the bids for furnishing blanks, to the city officers' stationery and printing the ordinances. The bids were: Ogden & Vance, $1,292.64, and Stevenson & Foster, $1,382.42.

The contract was accordingly let to the first named firm, and the committee adjourned.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last night, and decided to report an ordinance to Councils for the opening of Pasture lane, and appointed Messrs. Jno. K. Brown, Wm. McGinnis, Jr., and George Hutchison viewers to assess damages.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils last night approved bills to the amount of $3,375.08.

They also endorsed the appointment of George Phillipi as a Patrolman.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Regular Weekly Meeting.

The Allegheny County Temperance Alliance met at their rooms on the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, yesterday, President Babe in the chair.

Reports were made of the Sabbath afternoon meetings which were very encouraging.

The Secretary read a call for a Prohibition State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 4th instant, and further stated that he had tickets for those who desired to attend, at reduced rates.

The question of the repeal of the local option law was fully discussed by a number who were present.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the Convention at Philadelphia to-morrow: From Allegheny, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Dr. Campbell and Miss Renwick. From Pittsburgh, Mrs. Gormley, Mrs. Jope and Mrs. Tuttell. Alternates: Allegheny, Mrs. Matchett and Mrs. Dr. Starr. Pittsburgh, Mrs. Pinney and Mrs. Foster. The above named ladies will act as delegates to Harrisburg also.

After discussing some matters of minor importance the Alliance adjourned.

MEETING OF DRUGGISTS.

Resolutions Adopted.

There is a bill now pending before the Legislature regulating the manufacture and sale of patent medicines, which requires that the component parts of the medicines and quantities, be printed and pasted on the outside of each bottle. A meeting of druggists and proprietors of patent medicines was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our attention has been called to an act pending in the Legislature entitled, "An act regulating the manufacture and sale of patent medicines in this State," which we regard as an outrage upon a business that has long been recognized as legitimate and beneficial, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the druggists of Allegheny county, that we condemn in unmeasured terms the proposed act as being uncalled for, unjust and oppressive in its measures, and a reflection upon the integrity of every druggist in the State.

Resolved, That speaking from personal experience, we declare that what in the proposed act are termed patent medicines, nostrums, &c., have been of acknowledged benefit to thousands in sickness and distress, and further, that the passage of said act would destroy the business interests of a large class of respectable, intelligent and law-abiding citizens of this Commonwealth, and compel them to seek refuge in some other State, whose Legislature would, in that case, be more liberal and legislation more just.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

Yesterday's Assessment Appeals.

At the meeting of the Board of Revision yesterday the following appeals from the Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards were disposed of: Timothy O'Leary, two story frame house, from $810 to 500. Robert Whitehead, forty-four acres, from $79,200 to $61,600. John Barton, frame stable, and two house, from $2,500 to $1,500; piano, from $500 to $200; horse, from $400 to $320; carriage from $400 to $200; extra furniture, from $2,500 to $1,200. Bernard Lapper, stable, from $1,800 to $750; two story frame house, from $1,800 to $1,600. St. Joseph's orphan asylum, dismissed. Geo. Finley, dismissed. Peter Sprague, two story brick, from $4,500 to $4,000; five acres, dismissed. Henry Sprague, 4½ acres, from $3,600 to $2,200. John G. Young, two-story frame store, from $4,800 to $500; two-story frame house, from $2,520 to $2,000. Ann McClelland, dismissed. George S. Schwartz, Jr., lot 40x122, from $2,800 to $1,750. J. M. Gazzam, lot 45x227; dismissed. Barbara Honck's heirs, land; from $5,400 to $7,500; frame stable, from $450 to $160. Franklin Ferree, 6¾ acres; from $22,500 to $20,250; two-story brick, from $1,820 to $1,000. A. Sultzner, lots 25x105, from $1,080 to $900; and J. Sultzner, lots 25x105, from $945 to $500. Alex. $325; lot 25x105, from $945 to $500. Alex. King, dismissed. James Anderson's heirs, dismissed. Thomas Mellon, three lots 150x rent, does his own cutting, and can make a cheaper suit than any first-class tailor in the city.

No. 24 Smithfield street.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Meeting of Citizens Last Night in City Hall—Addresses by Jno. F. Dravo, Arthur Kirk and Others—The Resolutions Adopted.

The meeting of citizens held last night in old City Hall, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in favor of the improvement of the Ohio river and the guaranteeing by the Government of the interest on the bonds of the Northern and Southern Pacific railroads, was not a large one, probably owing to the extremely unfavorable weather. The meeting was organized by electing Captain M. Martin chairman, Captain Kountz, C. Howard and Thomas P. Roberts, Vice Presidents, and Dr. J. C. Kennedy and the reporters of the press Secretaries. The President stated the object of the meeting, after which Messrs. John Megraw, Captain Kountz, C. Howard, Robert Finan, Thomas Roberts and Hon. F. R. Brunot were appointed to prepare and submit a series of resolutions. During the absence of the committee Mr. John F. Dravo entertained the assemblage by talking concerning the necessity of improving the Ohio, a subject with which, as all our readers know, he is perfectly familiar. He referred to the enormous deposits of coal and iron in this section of the State, and showed what an incentive the improvement of the Ohio would be toward increasing the production and manufacture of these minerals. He said there are two systems of improvement, the partial and the thorough. The process of dredging and removing various obstructions from the Ohio or any other river was the first. This could be done at little expense, but the advantages to be derived from it are not great. This system would not answer for the Ohio. The wants of the great traffic of the river could not be supplied. Some more thorough and efficient method must be adopted. To meet these wants two systems of radical improvement are suggested. The first is by means of vast reservoirs from which floods of water can be let out at stated times to carry through the tows. Such a method is improbable and must prove exceedingly expensive. The method of dams and shutes is also suggested; but to this too, there are serious objections. The river is too large and her traffic is too great for such a plan. It might work on the Monongahela but would never answer for the Ohio. The system of locks and adjustable gateways is the most practicable. This is no new method. It has proved to work well wherever it has been tried. During the season of high water the tows could be carried through as usual, and when the water was low the adjustable gate could be lifted, and the waters swollen sufficiently to bear through all the traffic. The speaker then said it was the duty of the Government to take charge of the improvements, that it had asserted its sovereignty over all water courses, and was therefore bound for their improvement. He next referred to the advantages that would accrue to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania from the improvement of the river. Cincinnati and other cities great in trade, enjoy superior railroad advantages, and if Pittsburgh wants to compete with them the Ohio river must be improved.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Dravo, Hon. F. R. Brunot, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Ohio river, washing the shores of the six great States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, and by its branches and connections reaching with steam navigation the States of New York, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and the Territories of Dakota and Montana, and consisting of thousand miles of link in the chain of inland navigation which binds them together, is eminently National in its character and importance, and that it has not hitherto received from Congress the consideration justly due to the vast interests which it involves.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approves of the general plan for the radical improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, by a system of locks with moveable dams, which shall leave an unobstructed channel in high water, and a good slack-water navigation during the season when navigation is usually suspended, which system has been recommended by the United States Engineers in charge, and approved by General Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the Department; and that we earnestly urge and earnestly request Congress the appropriation of three millions of dollars for the prosecution of the work of improvement between Pittsburgh and Wheeling as recommended by the Engineers.

Resolved, That the action of the Congress of the United States in appropriating portions of the public lands for the construction of three great transcontinental lines of railroad, with a view to render the public domain accessible and useful to the people, to develop and utilize its vast deposits of the precious metals, and so bind the old States of the Atlantic and the new States of the Pacific together in bonds of a more perfect union, was eminently wise and proper; that the benefits already accrued to the nation from the completion of the first line proves this, and that the untoward events which have compelled the suspension of work on the great Northern and Southern lines, instead of justifying their abandonment for the present, call for such a liberal Congressional action to insure their early completion.

Resolved, That whilst our great manufacturing, commercial and agricultural industries are languishing, and lack of employment is bringing distress upon the labor of the country, it is the least of all others the time when the Congress of the United States should add to the burden of distress and distress by suspense and timidity, and we believe that such a liberal appropriation of the public funds for the improvement of the great rivers and harbors of the country, as would anticipate the annual sale of the next few years, and such a judicious and safe extension of credit to the suspended Pacific Railroads as would secure their completion—are measures which would go far to restore public confidence, and start the industries of the country on the road to prosperity.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting are hereby instructed to transmit to the United States Senators from Pennsylvania and the members from the Twenty-first and Twenty-second districts, copies of the action of this meeting, with the request that they present them to Congress.

The next speaker was Mr. Arthur Kirk, who argued the necessity of action on the part of citizens of Pittsburgh, who are most deeply interested, if it is desired that the Government should lend a hand in improving the Ohio. Mr. Kirk was followed by Commodore Kountz upon the importance of National aid in the guaranteeing of interest on the bonds of the Pacific railways.

Captain Martin offered a series of resolutions, requesting the general Government to assist the starving people of Kansas and Nebraska. They were adopted, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that the President is to appoint a committee of twenty-five for the purpose of keeping the matter of the improvement of the Ohio before the public.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

February Financial Statement.

The following is the report of Controller Snodgrass showing the receipts and expenditures in behalf of the city during the month of February:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Market	$ 10 65
South Side Market	500 25
Street Engineering	1,295 20
City Weigh Scales	187 07
Interest—Bank Balances	831 65
Building Inspection	406 50
City Gauging	141 15
Weighing Coal—Private Scales	94 60
Glass Tax, 1874	600 00
Fire Tax, 1874	100 00
Old City Special Tax, 1874	50 00
Business Tax, 1874	4,000 00
Water Rents, 1874	2,500 00
Streets, Grading and Paving	2,872 72
Vehicle Licenses	1,551 00
Water Works	104 00
Mayor's Office, Hon. J. Blackmore	1,433 85
Water Rents, New Buildings	82 15
Water Works Impr't and Sinking Fund, 1.4%	150 00
Street and Sewer Impr't Fund, under 50 per cent. Ord	13,531 01
Streets, Improvement under Penn Avenue Act	1,761 88
	$32,145 17

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	1,772 72
Fire Department	5,245 50
Water Extension	14,718 53
Street and Sewer Improvements	1,000 00
Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	3,500 00
Street and Sewer Impr't under 50 per cent. Ord	14 458 43
Municipal Sinking Fund	208 45
	$40,993 64
Balance in Treasury, Feb. 1, 1875	195,289 67
Receipts for Feb. 1875	32,145 17
Total	$227,434 84
Disbursements in Feb. 1875	40,993 64
Balance in Treasury	$186,441 20
Deposited in City Depositories	186,441 20

AN IMPORTANT SALE of DRY GOODS.

We have just opened a lot of Black Silks at prices from $1.25 to $2.75, and consider them to be the best value yet offered.

Yard Wide Chintzes at 12½c.
Black Cashmere.
Black Alpacas.
Black Mohairs.
Muslins.
Cassimeres.
Flannels, &c.

For the next thirty days we offer some decided bargains in the above goods in order to reduce stock.

We invite an examination.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.

Money To Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new *A. J. T. bonds* as collateral.
$20,000 to loan on mortgages.
For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock.
GEO. B. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

Office Desks.

We make a specialty of Office Desks, and have now in store an elegant stock to select from.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
109 Smithfield street.

Erickson, The Tailor,

has a new stock bought for cash; cheap rent, does his own cutting, and can make a cheaper suit than any first-class tailor in the city.

No. 24 Smithfield street.

THE PUDDLER'S MASS MEETING.

A Very Large Gathering Yesterday Afternoon—Old City Hall Packed Full—Union and non Union Men Fraternize—The Resolutions Adopted—Speakers and Officers.

The mass meeting of puddlers yesterday afternoon in City Hall was the largest assemblage of the kind that has been held here since the commencement of the troubles between the iron workers and the manufacturers. Several thousand puddlers were present and the sentiments expressed by the speakers were received with stentorian applause. It must not be understood that the meeting was composed exclusively of men belonging to the Union, but on the contrary a very large portion of the number present were non Union men, and the latter, we have been informed, were as determined to hold out for $5.50 per ton as those who are members of the Union. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. George Dean, a non Union man, to the chair, and electing Mr. E. C. Corbly Secretary. The first business was the appointment of a committee to prepare and submit resolutions. The following gentlemen, three of whom are non-Union men, were named as the committee: Messrs Elisha McAnich, E. H. Jones, John Morris, John Johnson and Daniel Barkley. The committee retired, and during its absence impromptu addresses in German and English were made by Messrs. Dean, Harris, Bishop, Baisley and Betz. After an absence of about half or three quarters of an hour, the committee returned and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh and vicinity, did on or about the 7th day of December, 1874, demand a reduction of one dollar per ton on the wages formerly paid for boiling, $200 per ton, and

WHEREAS, The committee representing the Boilers Union did, through and by instruction of the District meeting, refuse the unjustifiable and unreasonable demand; and said committee did offer and propose and accept a reduction of fifty cents per ton on a 2½ cents card, providing the old scale of prices was renewed, thereby manifesting a disposition to meet the manufacturers in a becoming spirit, as called for in our former memorandum of agreement, or scale of prices, and

WHEREAS, The manufacturers, failing to exhibit a like spirit of conciliation, and refusing the proposition offered by them, and closed their works, thus causing a general depression of business through the community, and,

WHEREAS, The public press and the manufacturers declare that the Boilers Union through its officers are alone responsible for the present state of affairs, and that the great mass of the trade are willing and anxious to resume work at the reduced prices, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Boilers and Helpers of Pittsburgh and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, that we are uncompromising in our determination to stand by the proposition submitted by the Committee of Boilers during the late conference, viz: $5.50 2½ cents card, with the scale of prices.

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly denounce as false the statements of the city papers and the manufacturers that the majority of our trade are willing to return to work at the reduction, but are prevented or debarred from so doing by a certain so-called Ring.

Resolved, That the trade in this district are united in their determination to resist the unreasonable demands of the manufacturers, and adhere to the claims of any society or organization.

Resolved, That we, the non-Union men, so called by our employers, emphatically declare that we fully endorse the position taken by the Union Boilers; that the chain of inland navigation which binds them together, is eminently National in its character and importance, and that it has not hitherto received from Congress the consideration justly due to the vast interests which it involves.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approves of the general plan for the radical improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, by a system of locks with moveable dams, which shall leave an unobstructed channel in high water, and a good slack-water navigation during the season when navigation is usually suspended, which system has been recommended by the United States Engineers in charge, and approved by General Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the Department; and that we earnestly urge and earnestly request Congress the appropriation of three millions of dollars for the prosecution of the work of improvement between Pittsburgh and Wheeling as recommended by the Engineers.

Resolved, That the action of the Congress of the United States in appropriating portions of the public lands for the construction of three great transcontinental lines of railroad, with a view to render the public domain accessible and useful to the people, to develop and utilize its vast deposits of the precious metals, and so bind the old States of the Atlantic and the new States of the Pacific together in bonds of a more perfect union, was eminently wise and proper; that the benefits already accrued to the nation from the completion of the first line proves this, and that the untoward events which have compelled the suspension of work on the great Northern and Southern lines, instead of justifying their abandonment for the present, call for such a liberal Congressional action to insure their early completion.

Resolved, That whilst our great manufacturing, commercial and agricultural industries are languishing, and lack of employment is bringing distress upon the labor of the country, it is the least of all others the time when the Congress of the United States should add to the burden of distress and distress by suspense and timidity, and we believe that such a liberal appropriation of the public funds for the improvement of the great rivers and harbors of the country, as would anticipate the annual sale of the next few years, and such a judicious and safe extension of credit to the suspended Pacific Railroads as would secure their completion—are measures which would go far to restore public confidence, and start the industries of the country on the road to prosperity.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting are hereby instructed to transmit to the United States Senators from Pennsylvania and the members from the Twenty-first and Twenty-second districts, copies of the action of this meeting, with the request that they present them to Congress.

The next speaker was Mr. Arthur Kirk, who argued the necessity of action on the part of citizens of Pittsburgh, who are most deeply interested, if it is desired that the Government should lend a hand in improving the Ohio. Mr. Kirk was followed by Commodore Kountz upon the importance of National aid in the guaranteeing of interest on the bonds of the Pacific railways.

Captain Martin offered a series of resolutions, requesting the general Government to assist the starving people of Kansas and Nebraska. They were adopted, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that the President is to appoint a committee of twenty-five for the purpose of keeping the matter of the improvement of the Ohio before the public.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

February Financial Statement.

The following is the report of Controller Snodgrass showing the receipts and expenditures in behalf of the city during the month of February:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Market	$ 10 65
South Side Market	500 25
Street Engineering	1,295 20
City Weigh Scales	187 07
Interest—Bank Balances	831 65
Building Inspection	406 50
City Gauging	141 15
Weighing Coal—Private Scales	94 60
Glass Tax, 1874	600 00
Fire Tax, 1874	100 00
Old City Special Tax, 1874	50 00
Business Tax, 1874	4,000 00
Water Rents, 1874	2,500 00
Streets, Grading and Paving	2,872 72
Vehicle Licenses	1,551 00
Water Works	104 00
Mayor's Office, Hon. J. Blackmore	1,433 85
Water Rents, New Buildings	82 15
Water Works Impr't and Sinking Fund, 1.4%	150 00
Street and Sewer Impr't Fund, under 50 per cent. Ord	13,531 01
Streets, Improvement under Penn Avenue Act	1,761 88
	$32,145 17

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	1,772 72
Fire Department	5,245 50
Water Extension	14,718 53
Street and Sewer Improvements	1,000 00
Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	3,500 00
Street and Sewer Impr't under 50 per cent. Ord	14 458 43
Municipal Sinking Fund	208 45
	$40,993 64
Balance in Treasury, Feb. 1, 1875	195,289 67
Receipts for Feb. 1875	32,145 17
Total	$227,434 84
Disbursements in Feb. 1875	40,993 64
Balance in Treasury	$186,441 20
Deposited in City Depositories	186,441 20

AN IMPORTANT SALE of DRY GOODS.

We have just opened a lot of Black Silks at prices from $1.25 to $2.75, and consider them to be the best value yet offered.

Yard Wide Chintzes at 12½c.
Black Cashmere.
Black Alpacas.
Black Mohairs.
Muslins.
Cassimeres.
Flannels, &c.

For the next thirty days we offer some decided bargains in the above goods in order to reduce stock.

We invite an examination.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.

Money To Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new *A. J. T. bonds* as collateral.
$20,000 to loan on mortgages.
For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock.
GEO. B. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

Office Desks.

We make a specialty of Office Desks, and have now in store an elegant stock to select from.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
109 Smithfield street.

Dining Room Furniture

in endless variety at

J. L. LYTLE & CO.'S,
109 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The Market and Police Committees meet to-night.

....The Allegheny School Controllers meet in regular session this evening.

....There were 562,000 bushels of coal shipped to Cincinnati on Saturday from this city.

....During the past month Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, disposed of one hundred and eighty-three cases.

....The Allegheny County Humane Society meets this afternoon, at three o'clock, at No. 298 Penn avenue.

....An election for officers of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day between eleven and one o'clock.

....Two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight tramps were lodged in the Central Police Station during the past month.

....Last month Mayor McCarthy disposed of 383 cases. The receipts of his office were $1,875.95, and from Deputy Mayors $31.75.

....Green neck-ties are beginning to adorn the show windows of the furnishing goods stores. Look out for the vernal equinox.

....The contract for shelving the Sheriff's office was awarded to Alfo Lawrenceville for $266, by the County Commissioners.

....Burglars made an attempt to "blow" a safe at Jackson's steel work, Eighth ward, Allegheny on Sunday evening, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

....Forty-eight colored puddlers will arrive in the city to-day from Richmond and Danville, Va., to go to work at the Pittsburgh Bolt Works, near Soho.

....The poor of the South Side are still being afforded relief by a generous distribution of bread. Those applying to Rev. F. N. Hertzberger at his residence will receive assistance.

....An action was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday by John Sauers against Frederick Worth to recover $2,000 damages for alleged false prosecution and imprisonment.

....An alarm of fire was sounded from box 16 in Allegheny last evening. It was occasioned by some person seeing some smoke come out of a window on Rebecca street. There was no fire.

....Mayor McCarthy yesterday refused to renew the license of Harry Martin, proprietor of the Fourth avenue Can Can establishment. If performances are given now they will be without authority.

....A meeting was held in Stenbenville on Saturday to consider the subject of building a bridge across the Ohio river at that place. It was contended that the present obstruction to navigation would cost from $100,000 to $150,000.

....A petition was presented in the Quarter Sessions Court, before Judge Ewing, yesterday, on behalf of George Neuhaus, Esq., contesting the election of John Burke as Alderman of the Third ward. A rule was granted by the Court returnable the 20th inst.

....'Tis the petty spite of the black-mail sheet will now probably subside for awhile, since its ignominious defeat in not having its choice for Mayor sworn in by Councils on Saturday last. Why hadn't it its candidate for Controller and Treasurer also on hand? Bah!

....A horse attached to a wagon ran away on Third street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and the wagon struck a fire alarm pole and broke the pole and also the alarm wires, which caused the taps on the fire alarm bell about five o'clock. The wires were repaired.

....George Davis, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 years at the November term of the U. S. District Court, for passing a counterfeit note upon a Fifth avenue cigar dealer, was released from custody yesterday afternoon, having been pardoned by President Grant.

....William Semple's *Ladies' Journal of Fashion*, for April, and Literature, for March, is out. It contains illustrations and descriptive articles of all the latest styles in ladies and children's costumes, bonnets, hats and &c., besides much useful and entertaining reading matter. Price 25 cents.

....The Ministerial Association yesterday afternoon discussed the question of "Amusements." The general drift of the arguments were that the public amusements of the day were unworthy of patronage and should be abandoned by those professed to be living a consistent religious life.

....A satchel belonging to Rev. Father Michael Keane, of either Philadelphia or Missouri, and which was found on Saturday near Hazlewood, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad by the Mayor's office yesterday. It contains a number of documents, all of which, together with the receptacle, will be turned over to Father Hickey.

....Smallpox has made its appearance in Allegheny. Health Officer Hoch reports two persons of one family in a house located at the head of Arch street, as being confined to the house with that loathsome disease. Another case is reported of a boy living in a family of six persons, who, he says, runs great danger of catching the disease.

....At the meeting held yesterday of the stockholders of the Triumph Oil Company the following officers were elected, and will, with the following result, Directors—Josiah King, George P. McBride, Robert C. Schmertz, Hugh Lee, Isaac M. Pennock, George J. Berry, J. H. Snowden, Frank Harris, and Andrew Scott. Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. Lotter.

....We have been waiting and patiently watching for the advent of a lady actress, singer or reader unaccompanied by a poo l dog. De Marska had a clothes basket (a) full of all sizes, kinds and colors of dogs, and dons had one, likewise Clara Morris, and it is reported that Lotta has a whole litter, and carries with her a regular poodle dog trainer and purveyor. Alas, the dog!

....The will of David E. Park, late of Allegheny, was admitted to probate yesterday morning. James I. Kuhn, Andrew D. Smith and James E. Scott were appointed executors. The wills of Thomas S. Lewis and Alice B. Spencer, late of Ross township, were also probated yesterday. Both the wills are dated February 27, 1872, and appoint the same executor, Hon. J. W. F. White.

....Health officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports the following deaths in that city last week: Still-born, 5; typhoid fever, 2; heart disease, 2; and of the following one each: Cerebro spinal meningitis, old age dropsy, typhoid pneumonia, chronic bronchitis, acute bronchitis, enteritis, peritonitis, gastro enteritis, and cancer of the cancer. Total 20; white, 19; colored, 1; male, 10; female, 10.

....Last night about eight o'clock an attempt was made to burglarize a shoe store on Penn avenue near Ninth street. Officer Moran noticed two parties acting rather suspiciously about the premises and on starting toward them, they started on a run and passed over the Hand street bridge, from which they escaped. In the rear they had bored a number of holes in the rear door, preparatory to breaking it open.

....The exports of petroleum to Europe, from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, have been quite large for the week ending February 22, 1875, amounted to 25,221 barrels. The total exports from these three ports to Europe, from January first this year to February 22d, in crude equivalent amount to 467,575 of the last year 756,574 barrels same time last year, a falling off of 389,349 barrels in 52 days time. The average daily exports last year up to February 22d were 14,377 barrels, as against 8,803 barrels this year.

....In our issue of yesterday morning we stated that there were three hundred and seventy-five patients at Dixmont who are being supported at the expense of the State. This is substantially true as far as it goes, but to be more explicit Dr. Lee, yesterday, a representative of this paper learned from that gentleman that besides the above, there are one hundre dprivate invalids within the walls of the hospital undergoing treatment, making a total of four hundred and seventy-five under the care of the management of the institution. The report, as published yesterday, was made by the Legislative Appropriation Committee, at their meeting at the Union Depot Hotel on Saturday night, but they overlooked the inmates not supported by the Commonwealth.

PERSONAL.

....Rev. John Hoey, of Baltimore, and a brother of Alderman Philip Hoerr, is in the city on a visit.

....Messrs. P. C. Knox and Geo. C. Wilson, of the U. S. Attorney's office, have been admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

....The friends of Mr. George B. McNulty, the efficient weighmaster at the Diamond scales, Allegheny, were glad to welcome him out again after an illness that has confined him for several weeks.

....Officer Henry Beckert of the Allegheny police force, resigned his position on Saturday, to take charge of the position of farmer at the Allegheny Poor Farm, to which he was elected. He has been a member of the force for four years, and has always made an efficient and active officer.

....Mr. Max Schamberg, the gentleman whose name has often appeared in the columns of this journal, desires us to say a few words for him to the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

He wishes through us to inform the public that he will remain during the present year at his present headquarters, No. 163 Smithfield street, where for many years he has carried on the European Steamship and Exchange business.

Mr. S. is known to us as a gentleman of business qualifications and integrity, zealous and energetic, a man that will always do that which is righteous and abhor and resist all and everything that is wrong.

Those who know him thus, he is our neighbor and friend, we have no hesitation in recommending him to the public for any business pertaining to Europe or travelling through this or the European countries.

One branch of his business deserves particular mention, since no other of the same nature exists in this community.

It is the European Law Collection Agency, so ably conducted by Mr. Schamberg, by which through most efficient attorneys abroad, inheritances, legacies or other claims can at all times be ascertained and collected.

We indorse Mr. Schamberg's claim on the confidence of our readers and pronounce him trustworthy in every respect.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the fine steamer Denmark, at New York; steamer Celtic, at New York; steamer Morsel, at New York; steamer Abyssinia, at Liverpool.

A WEATHER COMPARISON

The Atmospherical Variations of Two Remarkable Winters.

There have been frequent comparisons of the winters of 1856 and 1875, and the following figures from a well-known observer will therefore be read with interest:

The following is the comparative difference of the winters of 1856 and 1874 in Pittsburgh:

	Max'm Ther.	Min.	Mean.
Dec. 1855	56	18	32
Jan. 1856	36 37-100	7 67-100	16 30-100
Feb. 1856	42	1 67-100	21 60-100
Average			23 30-100

RAIN FALL.

Dec., 1855	2 20-100	Jan., 1856	3 10-100
Feb., 1 50-100.	Average, 2 26-100.		

	Max'm. Ther.	Min.	Mean.
Dec. 1874	50 1-2	19	31
Jan. 1875	40	6 below	22
Feb. 1875	35 2-4	11 below	22 1-4
Average			75 1-4

Rain fall: Dec., 1874, 1 50-100, Jan. 1875, 1 80-100. Feb. 2 30-100—5 60-100. Average 2 80-100.

IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

	Max'm. Ther.	Min.	Mean.
Dec. 1855-56	54	15	32 2-10
Jan.	51	4 30-100	18 60-100
Feb.	54	3 30-100	22 70-100

Snow and rain fall for three months: twelve inches.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

	Max'm Ther.	Min.	Mean.
Dec. 1855	43	13	18
Jan. 1856	49	20	33 97-100
Feb. 1856	65	16	44 12-100
Average			95 5-100
			32

Rain fall, 3 month, 12 5-100 inches.

Journals kept by efficient professors in Providence and Arkansas.

Pittsburgh, Mch. 1, 1875. ***

ANTI MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

Meeting at Harrisburg To-day in Opposition to Railroads and Other Corporations.

An Anti-Monopoly Convention to be held to-day at Harrisburg. It will be composed of delegates from all the Labor Unions in this State. A number of gentlemen left this city last evening to attend it. The call for the Convention is signed by Jno. F. Walsh, George Corbett, and C. Ben. Johnson, acting under the authority of the Miner's and Laborers' Benevolent Association of Schuylkill County, an organization comprising a membership of ten thousand. The call says "the purpose of this gathering is to give, in the very presence of our law-makers, organized expression to the conviction of the people of this commonwealth, that they, and not the great railroad and other corporations that have assumed it, are the rightful sovereign power in this State. It is high time, we think, that the people—the entire laboring and business community—should enter a solemn protest—not only against granting further powers and privileges to corporations, but against longer permitting them to so wickedly abuse those they already possess. It is sincerely and prayerfully hoped, therefore, that every organization to which this appeal is addressed will make it a duty to provide for being represented at the convention on the 2nd proximo."

BANK CONSOLIDATION.

A New National Bank to be Organized in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Real Estate Bank was held to take into consideration the propriety of changing the organization to make it come under the National Bank law. Hon. H. S. Fleming presided, and Mr. J. C. Patterson acted as Secretary.

The matter was laid before the stockholders and a vote taken, which res